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The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 361. SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED... £1 13 0 / UNSTAMPED... 1 5 0 } DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Engagement of Mr. T. C. KING. Re-engagement of Signor DUVALLI.
On THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, JUNE 30,
Will be Performed J. L. Smith's Celebrated Domestic Drama, from Lytton Bulwer's "Pilgrims of the Rhine," in 3 Acts, entitled
LUCILLE; OR, THE HEART'S STRUGGLE.
St. Cyr ... Mr. T. C. King
Isak Schyp ... Mr. W. Ellerton
Lucille ... Miss A. Parker
After which the Laughable Farce entitled
WANDERING MINSTREL.
Herbert Carol ... Mr. H. Webb
Jem Baggs ... Mr. H. Webb
To be followed by the Laughable Farce, entitled
DEEDS OF DREADFUL NOTE.
Mr. Funk ... Mr. W. Ellerton
Tremor ... Mr. Edward Parker
After which the Renowned Signor DUVALLI will make his Astounding Ascent and Descent.
To conclude with the Laughable Farce of
WIDE-AWAKE.
William Shuffle ... Mr. W. Ellerton
Boxes, 2s.; [illegible] Lower Gal. 6d.; Up. do. 3d.; Second Price at Nine o'clock—Stalls, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 15s.; Upper ditto, 10s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.
OPEN THIS EVENING, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
With a great variety of Entertainments, comprising—Mr. HULINE and his son JAMES, the celebrated Pantomimists; Mr. ROBERT FRASER, the Popular Comic Singer; Mr. HARTS, the Wizard of the World; Herr F. [illegible]; Mdlle. MARTINEZ, the Spanish Dancer; [illegible]
Concluding with a Grand Display of FIREWORKS at 10 o'clock, by Mr. Kirby.
A Variety of Novelties in Preparation.
Open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at [illegible] o'clock.
Admission to Gardens, 1s.; Reserved Seats in Concert Hall, 6d. extra; Promenade free.
On Monday, weather permitting, a Day Promenade at 2 o'clock. A Band will attend. Admission, 6d.

HENGLER'S EQUESTRIAN PALACE, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.
Open every Evening at a quarter past Seven, commencing at a quarter to Eight o'clock.
THIS DAY (SATURDAY), JUNE 30,
LAST GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE,
Commencing at Half-past Two o'clock. The Evening entertainments at a quarter to Eight o'clock as usual.
THE LAST WEEK.
A still Greater Treat than any previous performance.
TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK.
KENILWORTH CASTLE
Or, the days of Queen Elizabeth.
The above pieces having achieved so decided a success, Mr. Hengler is induced to repeat them on
MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 3, and 4.
MONDAY, JULY 2,
A Complimentary Benefit for
MR. C. HENGLER.
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.
Prices of Admission—Stalls (select), 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Second Class and Promenade, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Children under twelve years of age, Half price to all parts except the Gallery.
Second Price at Nine o'clock to Stalls and Boxes, Pit, and Promenade.
Director and Proprietor ... Mr. CHARLES HENGLER.

ROTUNDO GARDENS.—OPEN-AIR PRAYER MEETING.
"Jesus said (John iii. 7) 'Ye must be born again.'"
On To-Morrow (SUNDAY), the 1st JULY,
There will be (God willing) an
OPEN-AIR PRAYER MEETING.
At 4 o'clock p.m.
Free to all. No Collection.
The meeting will be conducted by several Ministers and Christian friends who have been, during the past year, actively engaged in the North of Ireland Revival Services.

NOON PRAYER MEETING, METROPOLITAN HALL.
The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on TUESDAY, [illegible] at Twelve o'clock.
Also, in the Evening, at Eight o'clock, in which all classes are invited.
The Rev. [illegible] will preside.

METROPOLITAN HALL.
OPEN UNION PRAYER MEETING.
ON SATURDAY EVENING, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.
Dr. CRANAGE, from Wales, will be present.
You are invited.

THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE. METROPOLITAN HALL.
SPECIAL SERVICES.
SUNDAY NEXT, 3 o'clock Afternoon, Sermon by the Rev. WM. HUNTER MERVYES.
Subject—"The Effects of the Gospel."
MONDAY NEXT, 6½ o'clock p.m., Prayer and Praise, by different Clergymen.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, 3 o'clock p.m., Sermon by the Rev. THOMAS MacFAUN.
Admission Free to the Clergy and People of all Religious denominations.
Hymn Books at the door.
THE SAVIOUR'S PROMISE.
"Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there AM I (Jesus) in the midst of them."—Matt. xviii. 20.

ENLARGEMENT OF TRINITY CHURCH, KILLINEY.
The BAZAAR in aid of this object will (D.V.) be held on the OBELISK HILL, KILLINEY,
On MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 9th and 10th of JULY.
LADY PATRONESSES.
The Viscountess [illegible], Trimleston.
The Lady Talbot de Malahide.
The Honourable Mrs. Talbot, Ballincles.
Lady Bitton, Woodbrook.
Mrs. Dobbs, Ashurst.
Mrs. Moutray Jones, Belle Vue Park.
Mrs. Warren, Killiney Castle.
A Military Band will attend.
Gates open at Two o'clock.
Admission One Shilling—Children half price.
P.S.—To persons coming by train, the Dalkey Station will be found most convenient.

TO SLATERS.
THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS of the North Dublin Union are desirous of Contracting with a competent person to keep the Roofs of the Workhouse Buildings in a proper state of repair for Twelve Months, from the 15th day of July next, according to a specification which is to be seen at the Office of the Workhouse Master. Sealed proposals, endorsed "Tender for Slating," will be received at my Office up to 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 11th of July. (By order)
J. H. CUSACK, Clerk of the Union.
29th June, 1860.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED), PATENTS OBTAINED AND DESIGNS REGISTERED. IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS, 4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism.
CAPTAIN [illegible] MITCHELL, from New York, America, will forward to any poor sufferer a most valuable receipt for the cure of Rheumatism that he cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to 99 Chester-street, Birkenhead, Cheshire.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in-Hospital, [illegible] on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Domestic [illegible] at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

MEDICAL BATHS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET, Mountjoy-Square.
Turkish Hot-air, Russian Vapour [illegible], Vapour Baths, Simple and Medicated; [illegible] and Sea-water Baths; Iodine, [illegible], and Antimonial Baths, [illegible]
TURKISH HOT-AIR BATHS.
Hours for Ladies and Gentlemen ... from six a.m. to ten p.m.
CHARGES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
From six a.m. to ten a.m. ... 2s. 0d.
From ten a.m. to six p.m. ... 2s. 6d.
From six p.m. to ten p.m. ... 1s. 6d.
For Private Baths (to admit six in family.)
From six to ten a.m., and from six to ten p.m. ... 10s. 0d.
Russian Vapour Chamber.
Without Medication ... 2s. 0d.
Medicated with odoriferous herbs ... 2s. 6d.
Vapour Bath, simple ... 1s. 6d.
Vapour Bath, Medicated ... 2s. 0d.
Genuine Vichy, Kreuznach, and Schlangenbad.
Spa-water Bath ... 2s. 0d.
Artificial Chalybeat, Sea-water, Iodine, Bran, Soap, Dredwick, Barages and Harrowgate Baths; Mercurial, Antimonial, Nitro-Muriatic Acid, &c.
From 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
Warm and Cold Perpendicular, Horizontal, and Ascending Douche Baths, Shampooing, &c.
No extra charge is made for those accessories, subsequent to the use of the former Baths.
A Prospectus, containing full particulars, can be had gratis on application to the Manager.
Mr. HUGH GILLIS.

SELTZER WATER. J. AND T. HAYES, 17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

DUBLIN MINERAL WATER WORKS, 17, WESTLAND-ROW.
J. and T. HAYES beg respectfully to intimate that they have Completed their Machinery for the Manufacture of Mineral Waters and Aerated Beverages, of most superior quality, which they are prepared to supply to Vendors on extremely favourable terms.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME, 27, CHARLEMONT-STREET.
President—Right Hon. the Earl of Erne.
Patrons—Earl of Lanesborough, Earl of Roden, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore.
Patronesses—The Countess of [illegible], the Countess of Lanesborough, the Countess of Erne, the Lady Crossley, the Lady Ashtown, the Lady Catherine [illegible], the Lady C. Crichton, the Lady Mary King.
Since the year 1836 the Home has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young Women of good character, from all parts of Ireland. [illegible]
[illegible]

Public Notices.

FEMALE MEETING. TOTAL ABSTINENCE MOVEMENT.
On MONDAY Next, July 2nd, at Noon, in the
METROPOLITAN HALL.
Mrs. THEOBALD, the well-known Temperance Lecturer, invites the Ladies of Dublin, with their children, to meet her in the Hall, at Noon on Monday next, when she will address them.
No Gentlemen admitted.
Admission by Tickets at the usual places, and at the Door.
Body of the Hall, 6d.; Galleries, 3d.

SPECIAL NOTICE. WATER WORKS COMMITTEE.
The Committee have fixed MONDAY, the 9th day of JULY next, as the last day for the receipt of Plans, Suggestions, and Communications under the above notice, and earnestly request all parties having Plans to submit, or Suggestions and Communications to offer, will send them in as early as possible between the date fixed.
(By order) ALEXANDER FARQUHAR.
Dated 19th June, 1860.

SOIREE.—RATHMINES.
GENERAL ORPHAN HOME,
(FOUNDED 1851.)
RICHMOND-STREET, PORTOBELLO, DUBLIN.
For the Care of Orphans of all classes and denominations.
Its great object is to Christianize and save them.
PATRONESSES.
Countess of Annesley. | Dow. Countess of Damer.
Countess of Caryan. | Dow. Countess of Rosse.
Countess of Darnley. | Lady Selina Bury.
Dowager Lady Dunally. | Lady Belmore.
Orphans admissible from any part of the United Kingdom.
The Committee of this Institution request your attendance at a SOIREE, to be held in the OLD SCHOOLHOUSE, RATHMINES, in aid of this Institution, on TUESDAY Evening, July 3, 1860, to commence at Seven o'clock precisely.
Tickets, One Shilling each; to be had at the Old Schoolhouse, at the Home; from Mr. Millington, 13, Upper Sackville-street, and Mr. Robertson, 3, Grafton-street.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.
Persons desirous of tendering for the erection of a Mansion, Stable and Offices, in Earlsfort-terrace, may see the plans and specifications relating thereto at the Office of Messrs. Lawson, Lynn, & Lawson, Architects, 66, Upper Sackville-street, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock.
Sealed proposals to be forwarded under cover, to Messrs. Lawson, Lynn, & Lawson, on or before the 10th day of July next, to which date the period for receiving tenders has been extended.

DUBLIN AND WICKLOW RAILWAY.
CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO BRAY.
During the Months of July, August, and September, Return Tickets will be issued from Harcourt-street to Bray, by the Ten a.m. Train on Mondays, at
A SINGLE FARE FOR THE DOUBLE JOURNEY.
The holders of these tickets will be entitled to return to Harcourt-street, by any train on the same day (according to class), with the exception of that leaving Bray at 4-15 p.m.
N.B.—These tickets will not be available via Kingstown.
Westland-row, June 7th, 1860. (By order.)

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
RIVER SHANNON TRAFFIC.
On and after Monday, 2nd July, 1860, the Company's steamers now plying between Killaloe and Athlone, and the Coach running between Limerick and Killaloe, will be discontinued.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 27th of June, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MULLINGAR FAIR.
On WEDNESDAY, 4th JULY, a Special Passenger Train (at the usual 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Fares) will leave the BROADSTONE TERMINUS, Dublin, at Five o'clock Morning, calling as follows:—

	A.M.		A.M.
Blanchardstown, about	5-12	Ferns Lock ... about	6-2
Clonsilla, "	5-20	Enfield, "	6-15
Lucan, "	5-25	Moyvalley "	6-23
Leixlip, "	5-30	Hill of Down, "	6-35
Maynooth, "	5-42	Killucan, "	6-55
Kilcock, "	5-53		

And arrive in MULLINGAR about 7-30 Morning.
This Train will return from MULLINGAR at Three o'clock (calling at intermediate Stations to set down Passengers), and will arrive in Dublin about Half-past Five o'clock Afternoon.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 22nd June, 1860.

Sermons.

PRIMITIVE WESLEYAN METHODIST SOCIETY.
The ANNUAL SERMONS on behalf of the Education of the Children of the Preachers of this Society will be preached in their Chapel, South Great George's-street, on TO-MORROW, in the morning, at half-past Nine o'clock, by ROBERT KERR, and in the evening at Seven o'clock, by JAMES WILSON. On both occasions collections will be made for the above purpose.
The Annual Missionary Meeting will be held in the same place of worship, on Thursday Evening, July the 5th. Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock precisely.
Several interesting Addresses are expected, especially in reference to the revival still progressing in many parts of their field of labour. The proceeds of the collection to be applied to the spread of the Gospel in Ireland by means of Missionaries, Scripture-readers, and Schoolmasters.
Tickets of admission to be had at the Mission Office, 63, South Great George's-street.

PORT OF DUBLIN SOCIETY FOR THE RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF SEAMEN.
On To-Morrow (SUNDAY), a SERMON will (D.V.) be preached in the EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, [illegible]-STREET, by the Rev. G. W. DALTON, A.M., on behalf of the above Society, and a Collection made towards maintaining the Mission to Sailors connected with the Dublin Mariners' Church, including (besides the public means of grace) a valuable Free Evening School, Lending Library, constant visitation on board ships, the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, and of religious and instructive books and tracts. This important work depends for support on voluntary contributions, and is at present in urgent need of assistance, a considerable debt being due. The hardships and dangers, as well as the valuable services of our seafaring brethren, give them a strong claim on our sympathy.
Subscriptions and donations will be thankfully received by the Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, the Rev. G. W. Dalton, Captain Janns, R.N., 23, Claremont-terrace, Ranelagh-road; William Walsh, Esq., 2, Lower Mount-street; Rev. Andrew Campbell, Hon. Secretary, 3, Crane-place; and at Messrs. La Touche's Bank, Castle-street, to the account of the "Port of Dublin Society."
Divine Service will commence at 12 o'clock.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.
A Sermon will (D.V.) be preached and a Collection made on behalf of the funds of the above Society in the BETHESDA CHAPEL OF EASE, on To-Morrow (SUNDAY), JULY 1, 1860, by the Rev. JAMES S. HEWITT, A.M., Assistant Minister of St. Matthias's Church, Adelaide-road.
There are at present in connection with the Society 1,615 schools, containing 75,457 scholars, of whom 51,944 are members of the Established Church, 14,150 Protestant Dissenters, and 11,363 Roman Catholics.
Contributions from those who cannot attend will be most thankfully received at the office of the Society, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin, or by Messrs. La Touche & Co.'s Bankers, Castle-street, Dublin.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED PROTESTANTS, 45, MOLESWORTH-STREET.
Patron—The Earl of Roden.
On To-Morrow SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1860, a SERMON will be preached (D.V.) in ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, by the Rev. THOMAS WALLACE, A.M. (Curate); after which a Collection will be made in aid of the above Association.
Divine Service to commence at Half-past Eleven o'clock.
The objects of the Association are, to better the condition of the Protestant Poor of this city, through the combined exertions of temporal and religious agencies, to prevent those in temporary distress from sinking into poverty; to preserve those in poverty from absolute pauperism; and to rescue the young from the contamination of the workhouse.
While the Committee of the Association trust their object and operations commend themselves to the clergy of the city generally, they are thankful to say that in two very recent and peculiarly distressing cases, which occurred in St. Thomas' Parish, they were enabled to afford prompt and effectual and much-needed relief.
Benefactions of those who cannot attend the Sermon will be thankfully received by the Rev. C. S. STANFORD, D.D., Rector; by Rev. RICHARD FREEMAN, Rev. T. BUTLER, and Rev. THOMAS WALLACE, Curates; Messrs. LaTouche & Co., Treasurers;
Rev. CHARLES M. FLEURY, D.D., Up. Leeson-street, } Hon.
Rev. THOMAS MILLS, A.M., Blackrock, } Secs.;
By any member of the Committee, and at the Association House, Molesworth-street.

ANNIVERSARY SERMONS. BAPTIST CHAPEL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
On To-Morrow (SUNDAY), JULY 1st,
TWO SERMONS will be preached (D.V.) in aid of the cause connected with the above place of worship, by
Rev. JOHN PARSONS, of Regent's Park College, London,
Commencing at 12 Noon, and 7 Evening.
A TEA MEETING
will also be held in the Chapel on TUESDAY EVENING following, in connection with the same object, commencing at 7 o'clock, when several Ministers are expected to address the meeting.
Tickets free, to be obtained of Rowse & Co., Stephen's-green; Cherry & Shields, Upper Sackville-street; or at the Chapel.
Collections will be made after each service on behalf of the above cause.

A SERMON.—WESLEYAN CHAPEL, STEPHEN'S-GREEN SOUTH.
The Rev. WM. ARTHUR, M.A., will preach (D.V.) in the CENTENARY CHAPEL, on TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), the 1st JULY at the Noon Service, commencing at 12 o'clock.

PROTESTANT DISSENTING CONGREGATION, EUSTACE-STREET.
The Rev. RICHARD SHAEN, of Newbury, will preach in this Meeting House on Sunday next, the 1st July, Divine Service commencing at Twelve o'clock.
No Collection.

SERMONS ON SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1860.
I. C. M. T. E. C.
I. MISSION BUILDING, 27, Townsend-street, 11-30 a.m.—Rev. C. F. MACCARTHY, A.M., ex-Schol., S.I.C.M.
Subject—"The Power of Christ's Love on us, and the spring of our devotedness to Him."—2 Cor. v. 14, 15.
II. MISSION BUILDING, Seven p.m.—The Rev. C. F. MACCARTHY, A.M.
Subject—"Is not the mass but a memorial of the one sacrifice for sins."
From what words of our Lord at the institution of His Supper is it gathered that He offered Himself then to His Father as a sacrifice for sins?
Did He not say that what He did then was to be done "in commemoration of him"? and does not St. Paul say that the purpose of the institution was to "show the death of the Lord until He come," by simply "eating bread and drinking the chalice"? (1 Cor. xi. 26, Dr. Cullen's Bible.)
Why can no priest point out by what words or act in the performance of Mass, Christ is, after the consecration, shown to be "sacrificed for the sins of the living or of the dead"?
If "killing the passover" (St. Mark, xiv. 12) meant slaying the lamb, which was but the memorial of the Passover that took place 1,600 years before (Exod. xii.), why may not the bread and the wine be likewise called the body and the blood, though they be but the memorials of His blessed body and blood, "given," "broken," "delivered," and "shed," for the remission of our sins on Calvary's tree?
Roman Catholics are invited to attend.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. DUBLIN AND GLASGOW STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.
The Steamships Havelock, Herald, and Vanguard, sail to and from Glasgow, calling at Greenock, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, until further notice. Herald, Monday, 2nd July, at 4 o'clock Afternoon; and Havelock, Wednesday, 4th, at 5 o'clock Afternoon.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
The Direct, Shortest, and Safest Route to the UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the Steamships Connaught, Prince Albert, Golden Fleece, together with the Leinster, Munster, Ulster (now building), for ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, BOSTON, and NEW YORK, carrying her Majesty's Mails and taking passengers and cargo at through rates, as under:—
For Boston and New York, CONNAUGHT, 10th July.
Through Fares, by Screw Steamers—First Class, £15 15s. and £18 18s., according to accommodation; Steerage, £7. By Paddle Steamers—Cabin, 1st Class, £20, 2nd, £18 10s.; 3rd, £15 15s.; Steerage, £7. Children, under 12 years of age, half price. Infants, 10s. Including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Deposits to secure berths—First Class, £5; Steerage, £1. Freight from Dublin—[illegible]
For freight or further particulars, apply to
THOMAS SAYLES & CO., 8, [illegible], Dublin.

URGENT APPEAL.—THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE, for the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. Founded 1836.
Office—9, Upper Sackville-street.
At a Meeting of the Committee of the above Society, held this day, the Rev. Edward Whately in the chair, fourteen very distressing cases of Orphanage presented themselves for admission. Each of those children was the offspring of a mixed marriage, and there being no other Protestant Asylum in which they could obtain a shelter, the Committee were much pained to find that, regarding the matter in a financial point of view, they were not in a position to receive any of these Orphans, there being already 156 under the care of the Society, while the funds were exhausted, and their liabilities at the close of the month would be nearly £400. The Committee felt that a very great responsibility rested on them in the choice of either alternative presented: on the one hand, in receiving these children, the Committee would incur additional liabilities to the extent of about £200 a year; and, on the other, in refusing admission, they would be casting off so many members from the Protestant faith into the arms of the Romish Church, which would be only too ready to embrace them. Many of the poor widowed mothers (all Protestants) had already endured much suffering in their struggle to preserve the Protestantism of their offspring, and had resisted many and tempting overtures from the Roman Catholic relatives of their deceased husbands; and the Committee felt that they would be betraying the trust reposed in them by the Protestant public if they did not at once stretch out a hand to rescue, some at least, of these poor little ones from the peculiar peril to which they were exposed; and trust to Protestant benevolence and zeal for an indemnity in this exercise of their discretion. Accordingly, after a careful consideration of the circumstances of each case, the Committee resolved on immediately admitting seven of the most urgent of the applications; and now make this earnest appeal that such a measure of support may speedily be afforded to the Society as may enable them, not only to meet their increased liabilities, but to open their doors to every really destitute Protestant orphan of a mixed marriage seeking shelter in this Society.
Sums already received:—

	£	s.	d.
Rev. R. H. Johnson ...	1	0	0
— Alexander, Esq. ...	1	0	0
Wm. Vincent, Esq. ...	1	0	0
Mrs. West ...	1	0	0
A Gentleman ...	1	0	0
Thomas Dowling, Esq. ...	1	0	0
Charles Wogan, Esq. ...	1	0	0
Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq. ...	1	0	0
A Protestant ...	1	0	0
Mrs. R. Geoghegan ...	1	0	0
R. Meadows, Esq. ...	1	0	0
General Hall ...	1	0	0
A Friend to the Orphan, per Rev. John Hare ...	2	0	0
Miss Aylmer ...	1	0	0

Office 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
4th June, 1860.
BENJAMIN GIBSON, Clk. } Honorary
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk. } Secs.

Education.

INSTITUTION FRANÇAISE PROTESTANTE DE DEMOISELLES, dirigée par MME. DE CRETTES MORRISON 26, HARCOURT-STREET, DUBLIN. Masters of eminence in attendance for all branches of education, under the superintendence of the Principal, who is a Parisian.
References to Clergymen and Parents of the pupils now in the Establishment.

FIRST-CLASS HOME-EDUCATION.—To Parents and Guardians.—A married Lady, with fifteen years' experience in first-class Tuition, wishes to receive two young Ladies, at her own residence, Westbourne Park, London, who, from the absence of parents, or delicate health, require exclusive attention and care. Unusual advantages are offered, combined with superior instruction, and every comfort of a refined home. Terms—For superior English education, Parisian, French, Italian, and the Pianoforte, with wardrobe and travelling expenses, for charge of air during vacation, 80 guineas each; or for sisters, 150 guineas per annum. Other accomplishments on the Professor's terms. The daughters of gentlemen only received. The highest testimonials. No extras.—Address Mrs. G. Burbage's Library, No. 2 A, Grove Terrace, Bayswater, W.

SELECT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, 4, CHELTENHAM-PLACE, RATHMINES. Principal, Miss Moore, with efficient assistants. References kindly permitted to—The Countess of Ferrers, Staunton Harold, Leicestershire; Viscountess Massereene, Lady Roche, the Very Rev. Lord E. Chichester, Dean of Raphoe; the Rev. Dr. Luby, S.F.T.C.D., all of whom, from their knowledge of Miss Moore's attainments, are able to bear testimony, as well as many of the parents of her present pupils, and of those whose education she has finished, that she is capable of imparting that well-grounded and accomplished education which is so peculiar to her establishment. Terms moderate. No summer vacation.

FRENCH, MUSIC, AND ITALIAN TEACHER.—A native of France will be found of an experienced Visiting Teacher of the above languages, at Mr. POWELL'S Office for Servants, No. 2, Upper Sackville-street.

TUITION.—AN HONOR-STUDENT, eminently experienced, wishes for Tuitions in town, or by railway. Students prepared for the Little-Go, in all the Science and Classics. Junior and Senior School Pupils attended to during the Vacation. Terms moderate, and reference to Fellows of College.—Address "B.D.," Tutor, 44, Great Brunswick-street.

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Mr. WILLIAM F. WALKER, Master of Arts in the University of Dublin, Classical Scholar and Mathematical Gold Medallist of Trinity College, Dublin; and Mr. ALBERT M. SELSS, Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Berlin, Bachelor of Arts of the University of Dublin, Classical Scholar and Classical Gold Medallist of Trinity College, Dublin, undertake jointly the preparation of Candidates for all the Military Colleges, and for direct Commissions in her Majesty's and the Indian Service.
Messrs. Walker and Selss have been induced to come forward, partly in consequence of the changes introduced by the Military Council of Education, which give to Classics and English an importance suitable to the place they ought to occupy in the education of a gentleman, and second only to that of Mathematics in the Examination for Woolwich and Addiscombe; and partly by the fact that the present Military Class of Trinity College will close this summer, and that a desire has been expressed by many of the Fellows of Trinity College, and others, that this Class should be worthily continued by Teachers of proved skill and position.
Classes will commence on the 1st of August next. For terms apply to Mr. William F. Walker, 2, Trinity College.
References:—Rev. J. A. Galbraith and Rev. Samuel Haughton Fellows and Professors, Trinity College, Dublin; and the other Fellows of Trinity College.

ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE ADDISCOMBE.
At the Competitive Examination for admission to the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe, held in May, 1860, the following successful candidates passed directly and on first trial from Mr. R. B. De Burgh's Military Establishment:—
Mr. Lestock F. Boileau, Twelfth Place.
Mr. Thomas R. Disney.
The Thirteenth Place was obtained by Mr. A. H. Hime, who was a Pupil of Mr. De Burgh's from November, 1858, until November, 1859.
At the Competitive Examination in JANUARY, 1860, Mr. H. Harding obtained the Second Place.
ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, WOOLWICH.
At the Competitive Examination held in JANUARY, 1860, the following successful Candidates passed directly and on first trial from Mr. De Burgh's:—
Mr. W. J. Galway. | Mr. R. A. Livesay.
Mr. Y. L. Morgan. | Mr. C. Greer.
Mr. Galway obtained 4,432 Marks, and the Tenth Place (First among the candidates from Ireland); and Mr. Morgan 4,108 Marks, and the Fourteenth Place. These high marks were obtained without the aid of Classics as a subject of examination, their marks for Mathematics alone having been 2,555, and 2,110 respectively.
At the above examinations all the Candidates directly from Mr. De Burgh's were successful, and those who passed from Trinity College, Dublin, had been under his tuition.
Mr. De Burgh's references to the Parents of present and former Pupils include the following:—The Right Hon. the Lord Bishop of Meath; the Right Hon. Joseph Napier; Ven. the Archdeacon of Meath; Colonel Lake, C.B.; Colonel Knox, J.P.; Colonel Morgan, R.A., Swansea.
No. 4, HARCOURT-STREET, DUBLIN.
June 18th, 1860.

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MR. WILLIAM HENRY JACOB, PRINCIPAL.
The following is the order of the Pupils of this Establishment, in their respective classes, as ascertained by an inspection of the judgment-marks, during the half year ending June 30, 1860:—
First Class—Adams, Tudor, Owen, Pilsworth, Fishe, A.
Second Class—Tabuteau, Lane, Clarke, G.; Payne, Odium, E.; Christian.
Third Class—Ridgeway, R.; Ridgeway, W.; Roberts, C.; Stanley, Armstrong, H.; Westby, Fishe, E.; Fishe, C.
Fourth Class—Marsh, W.; Boyd, Revell, J.; Goodall, Hamilton, Sandes, W.; Jelly, Webb, H.
Fifth Class—Revell, W.; Revell, H.; Revell, R.; Revell, G.; Odium, R.; Sandes, R.
Sixth Class—Webb, C.; Fisher, Webb, A.; Roberts, J.; Armstrong, W.; Sheppard.
Seventh Class—Fossitt, Hanan, Darinell, Marsh, R.; Fishe, H.; Bolton, Archer.
The Prize for good conduct during the half year has been awarded to Adams, and Certificates to Fishe, A.; Owen, Fossett, Fishe, E.; Lane, and Odium, E.
Vacation will terminate on Saturday, August 4, and business will be resumed (D.V.) on the following Monday.
The half-yearly examinations are intended to commence on Tuesday, August 14.
A Resident Assistant wanted; he must be a good English Scholar, and able to instruct the Junior Classes in Latin.—Apply to the Principal.
June 21, 1860.

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Legal Notices.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
In the matter of the Estate of Ellen Maria Teresa Netterville, Owner and Petitioner.
TO BE SOLD before the Honourable Judge Dobbs on Thursday, the 12th day of July, 1860, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at Noon, at the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, Dublin, by Public Auction, the Life Estate of Ellen Maria Teresa Netterville, widow, the owner and petitioner in this matter, and who is now aged about 41 years, in the lands of Rathkineely, otherwise Rathconnelly, situate in the Barony of Castlereagh, and County of Roscommon, held in fee, containing 185a. 3r. 0p. statute measure, and producing a nett rental of £218 3s. 7d.
Dated this 18th day of June, 1860.
GEORGE T. HOPKINS, Chief Clerk.
The lands of Rathkineely are within about 10 miles of Strokestown, and about four miles of Frenchpark, and are the best description of grazing land.
For Rentals and further particulars, apply at the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, Dublin; or to VALENTINE BLAKE DILLON, Solicitor for Petitioner, having carriage of proceedings, No. 12, Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin.

THE COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.
FEE SIMPLE ESTATE, COUNTY DUBLIN.
In the Matter of a Petition for Arrangement under the 343d section of the Irish Bankrupt and Insolvent Act, 1857.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the Court of Bankruptcy and Insolvency, Four Courts, Inns-quay, Dublin, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of JULY, 1860, at the hour of One o'clock Afternoon, by order of the Court, the Fee and Inheritance of part of the Lands of NEWPARK, otherwise THE WARD, having a Landed Estates Court Title, containing 42a. 1r. 22p. statute measure, and situate in the Barony of Castleknock, and County of Dublin, within six miles of the City, and producing a nett rent of £63 5s. 4d. per annum, paid by one tenant who holds under a Lease for the residue of a term of 21 years, from the 29th day of September, 1857.
Dated this 18th day of June, 1860.
CHEYNE BRADY, Chief Registrar.
For statement of Title and further particulars apply to NUNN and JONES, Solicitors for the Mortgagee and other Claimants, No. 6, Dawson-street;
WILLIAM FINDLATER, Agent to the Petition, 35, Upper Ormond-quay;
C. H. JAMES, Esq., the Official Assignee, 29, Upper Ormond-quay; or to the Auctioneers,
JOHN LITTLEDALE and CO., 9, Upper Ormond-quay;
NUNN and JONES, Solicitors having the carriage of the Sale, 6, Dawson-street, Dublin.

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POST OFFICE, MONKSTOWN.
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Two brilliant-toned Pianofortes, with the latest Improvements; handsome new pattern Carpets and Rugs, Pier and Mantelpiece Glasses, Window Curtains on Brass Poles, three Wardrobes, Albert and French Beds, with best Hair Mattresses and Bedding; a suit of Hall Furniture in Oak, including a valuable Gong Clock; Plate and Plated Ware, superb Framed Prints, Miscellaneous Articles, &c., &c.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD BY AUCTION, On Next TUESDAY, 3rd JULY,
In the Refreshment Room, ROTUNDO,
the select and truly recherche Furniture of a House,
PARLOUR—Consisting of a set of Telescope Dining Tables, handsome Pedestal Sideboard, eighteen Parlour Chairs, in Satin Haircloth; large Chimney Glasses, four Window Curtains, on Brass Poles and Rings; Carpets and Rugs, Fenders and Fire-irons, Plate and Plated Ware, China and Glass, &c., &c.
DRAWINGROOM—A remarkably handsome suit of solid Walnut Drawingroom Furniture, consisting of twelve and two Indulging Chairs, a circular-ended Sofa, a beautifully marked inlaid Oval Table on Pillar and Claw; Sofa, Tea, and Occasional Fancy Tables; a Devonport, a richly carved Chiffonier, with Marble Top and Plate-glass Back and Door Panels; pair of Papier Mache Fly Chairs, a brilliant-toned Pianoforte, Music Waggon and stool, with patent steel screw; two magnificent Carpets and rugs, two best British Plate Chimney Glasses, one large Pier do., sundry lots of fancy articles, Framed Prints, &c., &c.
BEDROOMS—Replete with every article requisite, consisting of Drawers, Dressing Tables and Glasses, one large Cheval Glass, Albert and French Beds, best Hair Mattresses, Blankets and Quilts, Commodes, Towel Rails, &c., Hall and Pantry Requisites, miscellaneous articles, a Portable Waterclosset, &c., &c.
Sale at Twelve, prompt.
Purchasers to pay the Auction Fee of Five per cent.
N. WALSH, Auctioneer.
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We have been instructed by the Commissioners of Public Works to SELL BY AUCTION, at the Riding School, LOWER CASTLE YARD, on the 3rd of JULY next, at Noon, a large collection of the above, comprising commodious well-made Presses, 36 Doors, Mahogany Wardrobes, Secretaries, Old Chests of Drawers, Four-post Bedsteads, 54 old Flock Beds, Bolsters, 7 Brass Fenders, Iron ditto, 150 Sashes and Frames, large Stable Gates, Pumps, Ranges, large Iron Boiler, Iron Stable Fittings, 12 five-feet Iron Pillars, 17 feet of Wrought Iron Railing, with numerous articles of Old Furniture.
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Having completed their
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Pianofortes of the newest and most approved construction, by the best London Manufacturers, in every variety of case, and at the lowest prices.
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100 Ladies' best thin Ivory Cards;
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20 Sacks Best TABLE POTATOES (engaged), delivered in the City at 6s. 6d. per cwt.
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Irish Salt, Coarse and Fine, Manufactured at Ringsend; English Salt, Rock and Agricultural Salt.
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MILNER'S PATENT FIREPROOF HOLDFAST SAFES AND CHESTS,
In great variety at
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Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE,
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NO SECOND PRICE.

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J. EDMUNDSON AND CO. call attention to their stock of the above articles, which are now so much in demand, and so generally approved. They have also a large assortment of Horticultural Implements and Tools, including Garden Engines, Pumps, Syringes, &c.
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AGRICULTURAL MACHINES FOR HIRE.
Best Patent Portable Steam Engines, with
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Also, Patent Corn Drilling, Grass Mowing, Corn Reaping and Potatoe Digging Machines, with other improved Agricultural Implements.
Engines for Pumping Water and Grinding Corn, &c., &c., by Steam Power.
The Corn Drilling Machines are capable of sowing broadcast both Clover and Grass Seeds, the small portable Patent Thrashing Machines may be worked by either two or three Horses; and are capable of Thrashing from 50 to 60 Barrels per day.
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All warranted, and taken back if not approved of.
Ivory-Handled Table Knives, 12s. 6d. and 16s. and 20s. per dozen.
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Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

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Good Pure Mattresses, unequalled in price and value.

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CLEANLINESS in the Manufacture, and Health to the Operative are attained by the use of
STEVENS' PATENT BREAD-MAKING MACHINE,
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A trial of the Bread Manufactured by this process will at once establish its superiority.
Sold at the Mill Shop, 84, Francis-street; 36, South Great George's-street; 16, Great Britain-street; and at Harold's Cross, from which bread, flour, &c., is delivered daily, in Rathmines, Roundtown, Rathgar, Dundrum, &c.
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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, as an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, amid of the newest style:—
Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
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A Large Stock of Druggist and Chemical Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and despatch.
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Begs to call the attention of Heads of Families to the first-class quality of his
CROWN, BROWN, AND WHITE SOAPS,
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IMPROVED MOULD AND DIPT CANDLES,
which he offers on most Advantageous Terms.
A liberal Discount to Wholesale Buyers and Large Consumers.
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A few Tons of Tallow Greaves for Sale.

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Celebrated Genuine Black Tea, ... 3s. 0d. per lb.
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Purchasers of 10lb., and upwards, are allowed a discount of 2d. per pound.
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Excellent Dinner Sherry, ... 24s. 0d. per doz.
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Best Old Irish Whiskey, ... 16s. 0d. per gall.
(A quality rarely met with.)
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Fee—Ten Shillings.
A guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding the fee, with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultation daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night; on Sundays till Two o'clock. Observe the address,
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By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
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Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
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Loose teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each ... £0 5 0
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SUFFERERS are invited to use "ERSON'S REMEDIES." Thousands having found relief, cheerfully testify the fact. Sold in Bottles at 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. each.
"Tooth-Ache Remedy," post free, for Sixteen Stamps.
N.B.—The Poor gratuitously attended on Tuesdays and Fridays at Ten a.m.
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THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR BALDNESS IS THE ALOPECIAN BALM.
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Have much pleasure in informing the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally that they have succeeded, after considerable research, in discovering a most effectual remedy for Baldness. This Remedy has been already extensively made use of, and in no instance of its application has success been wanting.
Unlike most remedies for the growth of hair, this preparation contains no injurious ingredient whatever on the skin, which, on the contrary, it preserves free from Scurf and from every variety of cutaneous affections.
Under the use of the ALOPECIAN BALM not only is the development of New Hair promoted, but that already on the head is prevented from falling off, and rendered soft and glossy. In short the ALOPECIAN BALM is the most useful preparation, as a preventive of baldness, ever discovered.
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ELEGANT TOILET REQUISITES,
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GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO.'S MEDICAL HALL,
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An extensive assortment of Smelling Bottles, Union, Fancy Spherical, Spring, and Plain Stoppered of various colours, in Gold or Silver.
Vinaigrettes, of different patterns and colours, and in cases.
Rich Cut Toilet and Perfume Bottles, coloured and plain.
Perfume and Pomade Cases of various designs, and of the best description. Solid-backed Ivory Hair Brushes, Tortoise-shell, Ivory, and India-Rubber Combs.
The Jockey Club, Royal, Cantharidine, and every other Pomade of repute. The most approved British and Foreign Perfumery—Frangipanni, Royal, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, &c.
Brushes of all kinds, Sponges and Bags, Soaps, Creams, Sachets, Hair Washes, Perfumed Vinegar, Eau de Cologne, &c., as well as every other Toilet Requisite in use.

EPILEPSY, OR THE FALLING SICKNESS.—Fits, Spasms, and Convulsions of women, female adults, and children curable. Those afflicted with these fearful maladies will be made acquainted with a treatment which has cured a great many, by sending a stamped directed envelope, with a proper statement of the case (secrecy being guaranteed), to "Medicus," Irish Times Office.

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(*Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium*)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL
Administered with the greatest success in cases of
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS,
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY,
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS,
INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly commend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF
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(Late Lecturer on the Practice of Physic at St. George's Medical School, Superintendent of the Food Collection at South Kensington Museum, &c. &c.)
"I consider that the purity and genuineness of this Oil are secured in its preparation by the personal attention of so good a Chemist and intelligent a Physician as Dr. de Jongh, who has also written the best medical treatise on the Oil with which I am acquainted. Hence I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under his guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."
Sold only in Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature, without which none can possibly be genuine, by respectable Chemists.
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IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly, and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. This ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America, and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and it is wished it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other descriptions of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool.

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1860.

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HYAM'S CLOTHING TO ORDER, designed in every variety of novel fabric; the very best cutters employed; the choice of materials very extensive to select from.

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HYAM'S CELEBRATED 40s., 50s., 55s., and 60s. ENTIRE SUITS of a piece, to Order or Ready-Made, from the choicest materials.

HYAM'S LIVERY DEPARTMENT is fully stocked with every kind of Livery, Top Coats and Suits for Full-dress or Undress service, together with an extensive assortment in Livery Cloths, &c., for making to order, if preferable, at very moderate prices.

36,
DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

IMPORTANT SALE.
In consequence of the long continuance of unfavourable weather, and the advanced period of the season, we have decided upon SELLING OFF OUR SUMMER STOCK at and under Cost Prices.
Our advices from the different markets also showing that the same causes have operated to force sales at a great sacrifice of most descriptions of
LIGHT SUMMER FABRICS,
We have been induced to send over our buyers to make special purchases from
MANUFACTURERS' STOCKS,
in order to offer to the Public all the advantages of
NEW AND CHOICE GOODS,
at the present unavoidable and
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
These purchases are now ready, and we shall this day show in
FANCY DRESSES,
LARGE LOTS OF CHECKED AND CROSS-OVER MOHAIRS,
DO. DO. DO. CHALLIS,
TWO AND FIVE-FLOUNCED PRINTED BAREGES,
PLAIN AND PRINTED BAREGES IN THE PIECE,
FLOUNCE MOHAIR ROBES.
ALSO,

SHAWLS.
In every variety of Tissues; Printed Cashmeres and Llamas; Self-Coloured Llamas; Paisley and Foreign Wove Longs, &c. All at Reduced Prices.
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In all the New Foulards; Two, Three, and Seven Flounced Robes; Rich French Plaids, Stripes, Chines, &c.; Small Checks and Stripes, Bright Silk; All at Reduced Prices.
PRINTED MUSLINS.
Plain and Organdi Muslins; Small Checks, Stripes; Five, Seven, and Nine Flounced Robes, in all the New Colours; All at Reduced Prices.
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In immense variety of New Styles in Fancy Cloths, China Silks Rich Black Glacés, &c. Zouave Jackets All at Reduced Prices.
RIBBONS.
Very Cheap Narrow Velvets; Fancy Bonnet Ribbons; Do., French, in great variety of Styles, All at Reduced Prices.
HOSIERY.
Ladies' Fancy Hose; Children's do.; White Cotton Hose; Lisle Thread do.; Gentlemen's Fancy Socks; All at Reduced Prices.
LACES.
Worked Collars, Sleeves; Do., do., in Sets, very Rich, Flouncings; White Figured Muslins, Bodices, and Zouave Jackets; All at Reduced Prices.
CHILDREN'S DRESSES.
Children's Mantles, in Cloth, Angola, Honeycomb, &c.; Boys' Dresses, in do., do.; Girls' Dresses, in Barege, Delaine, &c.; Jackets, in Cloth, Angola, Holland, and Honeycomb; All at Reduced Prices.

And all our Summer Stock in
STRAW BONNETS, FLOWERS,
PARASOLS, MILLINERY, MANTLE CLOTHS, &c., &c.,
at Clearance Prices.
Immediate inspection respectfully and confidently solicited.
TODD, BURNS, & CO.,
47, MARY STREET.
N.B.—NEW JEWELLERY of every description; also Spangles, Ornaments, Gold Braids, Cords, Belts, Aigrettes, &c., &c., in the almost variety.
T. B. and CO.

MILLINERY, TRIMMED STRAW BONNETS, AND HATS, FRENCH FLOWERS, MANTLES AND SHAWLS,
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, & CO.,
In addition to the above, respectfully direct attention to a large lot of Printed Muslins, Foulard Silks, &c., &c.

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS?
WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S,
of every Size and Price;
THE MATERIALS AND HAND-SEWING EXCELLENT,
with all the new Improvements in Shape (the PATENT and SANS PLY),
West End and Piccadilly COLLARS, BRACES, TIES, &c.
MARY CRAIG, HOSIER,
47, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

GREAT AND IMPORTANT SALE OF SUMMER GOODS.
SWITZER, FERGUSON, & CO.,
Being in a position to avail themselves of the great depression in Trade in the Manufacturing districts, caused by the continued bad weather and the advanced state of the season, their Buyers have bought up several very cheap lots of superior goods, much under their market value, which they offer with great confidence to the public on most advantageous terms.
Ladies are respectfully invited to inspect and examine the following goods in the several departments:—
FANCY DRESS DEPARTMENT.
Plain and Printed Barege Flounces,
Checked and Cross-over Mohairs,
Barege, Angola, and Grenadines,
Plain and Fancy Tissues, &c.,
Plain and Organdie Muslins.
SHAWLS.
Square and Long Tissue, and Grenadines,
Printed Llama and Grenadine Longs,
Long and Square French and Paisley.
MANTLES.
In every style and material.
RIBBONS.
Brocade, Broche, and Orientals, in first-class Goods.
MILLINERY AND BONNETS.
Plain and Fancy Crinoline Bonnets and Hats,
Dress Caps, Headdresses, &c.
PARASOLS.
Brown, Moire Antique, and Fancy Flounced
Ladies' Parachutes, Plain and Fancy,
in great variety.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
Ladies' White and Striped Cotton Hose;
Lisle and Thread Gloves and Gauntlets;
Ladies' and Gent's Dress and Coloured Kid.
P.S.—S., F., & Co., respectfully tender their grateful acknowledgments to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally, for the very liberal support they have received since commencing business, in March last, and beg to say that the whole of their stock is quite new, having been so recently bought; and will, owing to the lateness of the season, be offered throughout under the same advantages to the purchaser as the special lots above mentioned.
91, 92, and 93, GRAFTON-STREET; and
42 and 43, WICKLOW-STREET.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.—We have just arranged for Sale a large lot of
BLACK GLACIE MANTLES,
Purchased at a discount of 40 per cent. off cost prices, varying from 20s. to Six Guineas each. We shall sell these Goods considerably under current prices.
250 LIGHT SUMMER MANTLES,
Selling Price, 8s. 9d.; original price, 16s. 9d. each.
SCOTT, BELL & CO.,
2, 3, 4, and 5, WELLINGTON-QUAY.

WHILE MY READY-MADE DEPARTMENT IS fully supplied with GARMENTS of a superfine quality, I have also a large variety of excellent styles, at prices to suit the requirements of a very numerous class, who wish to economise, and get a neat, well-made article for little money.
MY SCOTCH TWEED TROUSERS,
All Wool, at 15s., will be found excellent value, while for Tourists, for the Sea side, or for Railway Travelling,
MY 50s. TWEED LOUNGE SUIT
Will be found both useful and economical.
RICHARD ALLEN,
28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

CLERICAL COSTUME.
Having, from many years' management of the business of
Mr. GEORGE MACDONA,
FORMER PROPRIETOR OF
32, MOLESWORTH STREET,
acquired a thorough knowledge of the various styles of CLERICAL ATTIRE, I most respectfully state that I am prepared to execute any orders with which I am favoured, and invite inspection of my Stock of
WEST OF ENGLAND JET BLACK CLOTH AND DOESKIN,
which, for superior finish and durability, are unrivalled, and are specially recommended for Clergymen's Suits.
FRED. H. JUDGE,
MERCHANT CLOTHIER,
3, WICKLOW-STREET,
Three doors from Grafton-street.

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH.
The above was never more perceptible than in the Improved Style of Coat-Cutting
Adopted by
JOHN COLES,
DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street,
Nine years Foreman in one of the First Houses in Dawson-street, and whose long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of
COAT-CUTTING,
by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the adage that
"EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

T. CORBETT,
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his workmanship and the excellence of his fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.
T. CORBETT,
14, DUKE-STREET.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETS, &c.,
28, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN.
W. H. CLIFT respectfully announces the arrival of a large and choice assortment of Kidderminster Carpets, at unheard-of low prices.
A LOT OF TAPESTRY CARPETS,
much below the Manufacturer's Cost Price.
AN ASSORTMENT OF FIRST QUALITY STAIR CARPETS,
at greatly reduced prices, with the new patterns in Brussels, Velvet Pile, Patent Felts, Druggets, &c.; Oilcloths in every width.
HEARTH-RUGS, MATTINGS, MATS, TABLE COVERS, &c., &c.
The extraordinary low prices of these Goods must effect an immediate clearance. Parties are requested to inspect them without delay.
W. H. CLIFT, Proprietor.

WRITING DESKS AND DRESSING CASES,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
DRESSING-CASE BAGS FITTED,
CARRIAGE AND HAND BAGS IN VARIETY,
AT GEORGE LYNCH'S,
43, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
G. Lynch would respectfully solicit an inspection of the above, as also his stock of Russia, Double and Despatch Desks, Courier Bags, &c. He would also beg to call the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen about to travel to his stock of Solid Portmanteaus, Cow-hide Enamelled Waterproof Bags, Cap Cases, &c.
N.B.—Repairs neatly executed on the premises.
43, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT, MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT,
Mastic Cement, Plaster of Paris, and unglazed Sanitary Pipes,
Manufactured by
FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT,
NINE ELMS, London,
And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their
NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES,
12, TALBOT-PLACE,
Near the Custom-house, Dublin.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—
THE ROYAL LILIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

WANTED, in a Desirable Parish in the County Wicklow, a CURATE. A Nomination will be given. There is a small comfortable House and some acres of Land.—Apply to the Rector, at the IRISH TIMES Office.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c., &c.
J. MAYFIELD begs most respectfully to submit a corrected list of his GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which (as one (be a manufacturer) give every possible guarantee.

		£	s.	d.
Gold Patent Levers, best quality, ten years engaged	..	14	0	0
Do. do. second do seven do. do.	..	10	0	0
Gold Genevas, best made, ten years engaged	..	7	0	0
Do. do., second quality, five years engaged	..	3	0	0
Best made Silver Levers, ten years engaged	..	4	17	6
Second quality do., five years engaged	..	4	0	0
First-class Silver Genevas, seven years engaged	..	2	0	0
Second quality, strong cases, four years engaged	..	2	5	0

An inspection is respectfully solicited, which will convince the public the advantage of purchasing from the Manufacturer and direct Importer.
In fine Gold Jewellery will be found a most choice selection of Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Fine Gold Chains, &c., &c.
Please note address.
J. MAYFIELD,
WATCH MANUFACTURER AND JEWELLER,
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
Manufactory and Branch Establishment,
30 and 31, ESSEX-QUAY.
P.S.—Repairs executed with every care and attention.
The Highest Price given for Old Gold and Silver.

TO BE SOLD for £14, cost 21 Guineas, a fashionable Ladies' Gold detached English Lever Watch, capped and jewelled in four holes, gold dial and handsome engraved cases, with strong Gold Neck Chain, to be seen at the Plate, Watch, and Jewellery Establishment, 75, GRAFTON-STREET, late T. BENNETT'S. N.B.—Diamonds, Plate, and Jewels purchased or taken in exchange. Valuations made for executors and trustees.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET. New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

M'NALLY AND CO.,
Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers,
No. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN,
Respectfully invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and Electro-Plate, which will be found replete with every novelty of the present season.
Being Manufacturers, and purchasing for Cash in the London and Continental Markets, they will offer to the public such advantages, both in Price and Quality, as are not to be obtained generally, and cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.
An inspection is respectfully solicited.
15, COLLEGE-GREEN.
Diamonds, Pearls, Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., taken in exchange, or purchased to any amount for prompt cash.
LONDON: 2, OLD BOND-STREET.

SILVER MEDALS MOUNTED,
By WILLIAM BRODRICK,
WATCHMAKER AND SILVERSMITH,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1816,
For the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of her Majesty's Regiments.
Every description of Silver Mounting, for Crimean, Turkish, and other Medals, same as supplied by him to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and other Regiments.
Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, Rings, and Ribbons supplied on the shortest notice.
N.B.—Names engraved on Medals, and repairs neatly executed. A great quantity of Turkish and Crimean Ribbons always on hand.
Please observe—16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
WILLIAM BRODRICK, Proprietor.

WHY BUY PLATED ARTICLES, when your old ones can be RE-PLATED, REPAIRED, and in every respect made equal to new,
AT ONE-FOURTH OF THE COST, BY
CHARLES WALL,
67, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
who Electro-Plates, and Gilds scientifically, on the Premises.
FOR A SHILLING GET A POUND
Canister of WALL'S ELECTRIC PASTE, for CLEANING PLATE, PLATED WARE, &c. Being partly composed of Oxide of Silver, instead of wearing Silver off articles (as most preparations do), it will leave a deposit of Silver every time it is used.

Of Importance—A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING and HALL-MARKED GOLD GUARD RING at 15s., 16s., and 18s., sent free in a Morocco Case to any part of Ireland, on receipt of a Post Order or Stamps. Direct to WILLIAM BRODRICK, Goldsmith, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, Dublin.

SEWING MACHINES.
IMPORTANT NOTICE
J. M. SINGER and CO.'S "GENUINE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES," are the very best at present Manufactured, both as to durability of workmanship, neatness, and strength of stitch. They are easily worked, and very easy to keep in order.
To be had at
69, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
GEORGE F. BENNETT, Sole Agent for Ireland.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
75, GRAFTON-STREET.
(Late T. Bennett's.)
The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.
75, GRAFTON STREET.
N.B.—Old Plated Articles Re-plated. Plate lent on hire.

A SOLACE FOR THE CARES OF LIFE."
BRIAR ROOT PIPES—So Cool this hot weather!
Can be had at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S
(LATE HETHERINGTON'S)
Wholesale Pipe Warehouse,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY,
DUBLIN.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Friday Evening.

The Dublin Stock and Share Markets during the past week have presented but few features worthy of comment. In Funds the dealings were not only limited but dull, and speculation seemed to be dead, or at least in a deep trance, and it will require the occurrence of some stirring events to re-animate it. Banking Shares seem to have suffered most. Nationals fell £1 per share, and Royals 10s. In Steam Shares there were no changes worth notice. Atlantics, indeed, alone showed any wavering tendency, and if they fluctuated proportionately with the vicissitudes of the Company, they would have changed more considerably. In Railway Shares the proceedings were very dull, and Great Southern Stock is the only one showing fluctuation; it has fallen 10s. per cent.; without any assignable cause; while the £4 per cent. Preference Stock has risen to above par; in other securities no alterations.

The following are the latest quotations as usual:—

	this day (Saturday) June 30	June 23.
Consols	92½	shut
New Three per cents.	92½	93¼
Belfast and Ballymena	44½	44½
Cork and Bandon	4½	4
Cork and Passage	11	11
Belfast Junction	43½	43½
Dublin and Drogheda	75	75
Dublin and Kingstown	201	201
Dublin and Wicklow	5½	5
Dundalk and Enniskillen	13	13
Great Southern and Western	114½	114
Irish South Eastern	6	6
Midland Great Western	52½	52
Waterford and Limerick	24½	24½
Bank of Ireland	241	241
Hibernian	35½	35½
National	63½	64
Royal	26	26
Atlantic	6	6
City of Dublin	100 x d	100
Steam Ship Building Co.	52½	54
Dundalk	9½	9
Carysfort	11s	10s 6d
Connorree	22s 6d	24s
General Mining Company	4½	4
Mining Co. of Ireland	13½	13
Wicklow Copper	64	64
Alliance Gas	9½	9
Grand Canal	35	3
National Insurance	35	3
Patriotic Insurance	5½	5

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JUNE 29.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols	shut
Ditto for Account, 9th July	—
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92½ ¼
Ditto for Account, 9th July	—
Ditto for new account, 9th July	—
BANKS.	
National Bank	63½
MINES.	
Carysfort (Limited)	11s
General Mining Company of Ireland (Limited)	4¼
RAILWAYS.	
Midland Great Western	
Do. Halves	26½
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Belfast and County Down, 5 per cent. perpetual, class D	25
Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per cent. perpetual Class A	10½
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual	100½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 30th June. Names to be furnished on or before the 29th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	—	93½	93½	—	—	93½
Ditto for Account	93¼ ½	—	—	—	—	93¼
3 per cent. Reduced	—	—	93¼ ½	—	—	—
New 3 per cent. Stock	92½ ¼	92½ ¼	—	92	92½ ¼	92½
Ditto for Account	92½	—	92¼ ⅜	92½	—	—
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 29.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money	93½ ⅝
Account	93⅝ ¾
New Threes	93¼
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	93½
Account	93⅝
New Threes	93¼
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93½ ⅝
Account	93⅝ ¾
New Threes	93¼ ⅜
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93½
Account	93⅝
New Threes	93 ¼
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93½
Account	93⅝ ¾
New Threes	93¼ ⅜

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, par 4 prem.; Bank Stock, 229; Caledonian, 92¼; Grand Trunk 27½; Lancashire and Yorkshire 104¼ ½; London and North Western 101¼ ½; Leeds 96¼; York, Newcastle and Berwick, 96¾; York and North Midland, 81. Consols opened at 93½, but are, now rather buyers. Shares opened flat, but

FUNDS AND SHARES—JUNE 29.

Exchequer Bills, 4; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104½; Bank Stock, 229-31; London and North Western, 101¼ ½; Amberg, 6¼ ⅜; London and South Western 94¼; Caledonians, 92¼ ½; Leeds Northern, 52½; Chester and Holyhead, 51¼ ½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 40½; Eastern Counties, 55½ 6; Midland Stock, 117¼ ½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77½; York, Newcastle and Berwick, 96½; Great Northern, 113¾ 14; Great York and North Midland, 81¼; Great Western, 69¼. Consols close steady at 93½ buyers. Share market steady and firm at above rates. Canadians close firm. French inactive.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.—Business in the Stock Exchange to-day is extremely inactive, and dulness generally prevailed. The Funds are quoted as high as yesterday. In the Share Markets there is no variation of importance.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, FRIDAY, 2-30 P.M.—The Bourse has been extremely dull. The final quotation of Rentes was 68-55, or the same as yesterday.

have improved a shade no feature of notice. Canadians improved, and are better in tone. French dull.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(Times City Article.)

Thursday Evening.

The funds have been inactive to-day, but rather firmer in tone. Exchequer Bills were rather more steady at par to 4s premium. Rupee stocks showed increased heaviness, and declined one-fourth per cent. In the discount market there has been an active demand, without pressure, at 4 per cent. The railway market continued without business, and closed with dull appearance. About £40,000 of the gold by the Marco Polo was taken to the Bank to-day. The American gold remaining on the market has been bought for the Continent.

(Daily News City Article.)

Thursday Evening.

The funds were a little firmer, although there was no revival of business. Consols closed one-sixteenth to one-eighth per cent. better than yesterday. The considerable supply of new and reduced 3 per cent stock recently derived from the public continues to form the chief weight on the market, against this supply the dealers sell consols for the account. Other securities were steady to-day, except those of the Grand Trunk of Canada, which have again fallen. With the approach of the evil of the quarter the demand for money is increasing the market has become decidedly against an advance upon the bank, minimum was asked for in many quarters.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The Trade Returns for May, just issued, exhibit a falling off in the principal branches of manufacture, particularly in cotton, woollen, and linen goods, and in Iron; and the reports of the present state of business are not very encouraging. The accounts from the woollen districts show somewhat divided markets. At Leeds, for instance, there is an absence of activity. Buyers are cautious, and the transactions are chiefly in broadcloths and heavy goods suitable for winter, while at Rochdale and in other places an improvement has taken place, and sales are made without difficulty, although manufacturers are asking high rates. In Manchester, likewise, there is a little more doing, owing, however, to an abatement in prices having been acceded to, and the reduction has had the effect of causing some purchases to be made for the home market, and for exportation to the Levant, &c., but for India goods there is still no demand, and, judging from recent intelligence, the present state of depression in this class of goods is likely to continue for some time longer. At Calcutta stagnation still reigns, and prices are falling off gradually, without any probability of an early change for the better. On the whole, the state of the Manchester markets is against producers. The accounts from France, on the other hand, show a great increase in the importation of the raw material since the reduction of the duties payable on such commodities; and which increase, it will be observed represents a corresponding augmentation in the manufacturing industry of the country. The following observations on this subject are from the "Moniteur":—

"The cotton, for instance, on which the duty was paid, increased from 51,760 kilogrammes in May, 1859, to 588,173 kilogrammes in May, 1860. There has likewise been a considerable increase on the importation of wool. The quantity on which duty was paid in May, 1859, was only 2,027,000 kilogrammes; it increased in May, 1860, to 7,858,200 kilogrammes. The increase is the more remarkable as the decree removing the duties did not take effect until the 7th of May. On the other hand, the stocks in the bonded stores have diminished very considerably. There were 211,644 kilogrammes of cotton in the stores on the last day of May, 1860. There were 28,862 kilogrammes of wool in store on the same day in 1859, and but 14,110 in 1860. The diminution in the amount of the Customs' duties received in May last, as compared with May, 1859, is enormous. It is 8,057,556f. This, however, is the result of the new commercial system inaugurated by the Emperor, and was expected. The increased consumption, the consequence of low prices, will, it is believed, repay the Government for the temporary sacrifice."

Wool—The stocks of wool in England being low, and demand rather in advance of supply, the prices continue firm, except for some of the finer class, which is not in such good request as other qualities. In Ireland, also, rates are upheld. The objection of growers to submit to allowance for tret and beamage has been maintained at a recent fair, buyers having been obliged to purchase without getting any deduction; the prices paid on the occasion ranged from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7½d. per lb. At our wool crane, ewe and wedder rates from 25s. 3d. to 25s. 6d; all hoggets 26s; prime qualities bring something more. The quantity exported for the week ended 27th instant, amounted to 772 bags and packs.

Cotton—In good demand, but prices continue to be in favour of buyers.

Jute—Market flat, and rates lower.

Foreign and Colonial Produce—A steady business continues to be done in London; some of the principal staples realising slight advances. Tea has been quiet, and at public sales on yesterday several qualities went below the market value, but at the sales on this day there was more spirit and better prices; Assam sells briskly at full prices, and occasionally at an advance, but China teas passed off heavily. Sugars have been on a slight advance for the better qualities. Coffee is inactive, as is also saltpetre, and rice has receded 3d. per cwt. for some qualities, but tallow continues steady at previous quotations. According to the advices brought by the La Plata steamer from Barbadoes, very little of the old crop remained to be reaped there, and it is stated that the shipments to the 10th instant amounted to;—Sugar—28,948 hhds., 2,239 tierces, 6,564 barrels; molasses—7,544 puncheons, 358 hhds., 436 barrels; rum—234 puncheons, 334 hhds. At Demerara, the weather, at the time of the sailing of the above vessel, was favourable for the planters' operations, and there was every fair prospect of the crop being a heavy one. The exports from the latter for the fortnight had been:—Sugar—2,519 hhds., 58 tierces, 2,748 barrels, 647 bags; rum—1,295 puncheons, 83 hhds., 63 barrels; molasses—33 casks. At Trinidad, also, the weather has been most beneficial. The stocks at Havana and Metanzas, on the 11th instant, of all kinds, were 350,000 boxes against 405,000 last year.

Provisions—Bacon—Fine Irish further advanced in London about 2s per cwt., and the tendency is still upward. In our market, old is not selling so well as new; long sides range from 62s to 73s; Limerick middles, 72s to 74s; cheeks, 52s to 56s; long hams, 78s to 80s; cheeks, 65s 4d to 68s.

Butter—Upwards of 4,000 casks of foreign have arrived in London beyond the quantity imported at the same time last year. Inferior Irish is still on the decline there, and difficulty is experienced in disposing of even prime qualities, from the greater profit dealers can obtain by supplying themselves with foreign. In our markets in the South, good business is doing, and here also there has been an improvement. Butter in Dublin brings from 10d to 1s, and firkins from 94s to 102s. The exports from our quays for the week ended the 27th instant amounted to 9,002 firkins, and 119 cools.

Potatoes—New, 2d to 4d per lb.; old, 5s to 7s per cwt.

Hay—New, from 2s to 3s per cwt.; and old, 4s to 6s per cwt. Straw, 3s 4d to 3s 9d.

Cattle—The demand at our fairs, although not dull, has become somewhat less active; dairy cattle and springers continue in good request, but dry cattle are difficult of sale. At one fair pork brought from 66s to 67s per cwt. At Smithfield, on yesterday, prices declined; the market was slow, and little was done for exportation, in consequence of rates on the other side of the Channel. In London, on the 28th, prices did not advance beyond Monday's quotations. The supply at market there on that day consisted of 1,290 beasts, 12,700 sheep and lambs, 742 calves, and 383 pigs; and there were exported from Dublin, from the 21st to the 27th inst., both days included, 7,129 head of cattle, 2,195 sheep, 2,925 lambs, and 815 pigs.

Grain—The demand for wheat in London during the week has been less active, and, like here, buyers there have been disinclined to purchase at present rates. At this day's market, in Liverpool, however, there was a good business done in that article, at full prices; but at our Corn Exchange to-day millers continued to show an indisposition to enter into large transactions. Indian corn, which has been on the decline in both London and Liverpool, was to be had today in our corn market for less money, and the sales made were on terms advantageous to buyers. There was, however, very little business done at market on the whole, and the tone was quite dull. The following are the quotations:—viz., white wheat, 31s to 33s; red wheat, 30s to 31s 6d; barley, 18s to 22s; oats, 14s 6d to 16s; oatmeal, 14s to 17s; bakers' flour, 17s to 21s. Indian corn—Ibrails, 33s 3d to 34s; Galatz and Odessa, 34s to 34s 6d.

Respecting foreign grain, the following arrived at ports of call for the week ended the 27th instant:—viz., ten cargoes of Indian corn and four of barley.

The accounts respecting the growing crops continue to be satisfactory, but apprehensions are felt as to injury to them, should present rains continue much longer. The potato plants present a fine appearance, particularly on high ground. Wheat plants also look well, but neither oats nor barley are forward. The rains that have taken place have benefited the grass on pasture lands; and a large hay crop is in prospect should the weather soon clear up, otherwise the meadows may be damaged. This would be serious, as, from the absence of old hay, all the new will be badly wanted.

The reports from New York to the 16th are also favourable as regards the crops in America. The markets there are somewhat heavy, from continued fair receipts, and limited demand. Freights also have advanced, which will interfere with operations. The rates of freight to Great Britain have risen for flour, from 1s 6d to 1s 7½d and 1s 9d per barrel, and for wheat from 6d to 7½d per bushel, with an upward tendency.

The exports from the 1st to 12th June, 1860, comprised 223,329 bushels of wheat; 463,078 bushels of corn; and 63,010 barrels of flour, which was a very considerable increase over the export of those articles for the corresponding period in the year 1859.

REVIEW OF THE CORN TRADE.

The northern hemisphere of our globe seems this summer to be enveloped in clouds through which the rays of the sun seldom penetrate. The writer this week travelled over a considerable part of the West of Ireland, and can quite confirm the following statement:—The weather up to the present has continued unusually moist and unfavourable, to the dismay and disappointment of the farmers. So wet and cold a season has not occurred since 1816. The uplands are quite saturated, and the valleys of the Suck and Shannon present the appearance of a perfect inundation. Out-door operations have been much retarded, and the crops sown have made little progress for the last three weeks. We are by no means alarmists; but having an opportunity of acquiring the most accurate information on agricultural subjects, we find that the prospects of the coming harvest are as yet unassuring. Generally speaking, and even from the most favoured spots in these islands, the accounts speak in of unsettled weather, with, however, a somewhat warmer temperature. Strange to say, they write from New York of date 16th June:—"The coolness which we noticed a few days ago has scarcely a parallel in the almanac for June." This continuous cloudy weather, with its frequent showers and scanty sunshine, extends its influence over a vast space of the earth's surface. The cautious conduct of the London millers for the past week is of great service to their country and provincial brethren. The latter, from seeing something of the growing crops and their backwardness, and also feeling, or rather not feeling, the usual temperature of midsummer, might have followed the late rise in Mark-lane to a greater extent. But the quiet accounts from that market help them exceedingly, so that here, at least, we can purchase good useful wheats at about the rates they are quoted, f. o. b. in France and the Baltic.

We have received last week from foreign ports 5,019 qrs. wheat, and coastwise 760 sacks flour and 2,697 qrs. malt. Our trade in Dublin, under the influence of good foreign supplies, and subdued accounts from the other side, has been quiet, prices ranging for good, useful wheats from 32s. to 34s. per 280lbs. The supplies of farmers' wheat brought to our market continues to be short, and extreme prices are readily obtained for any fair samples. Oats continue unchanged in value, and holders do not press sales. Indian corn sells in retail at 33s 6d per 480lbs. ex ship, up to 34s 6d, according to quality. The stocks in Dublin are heavy of this article.—*Agricultural Review.*

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN FOR THE WEEK—JUNE 16.

Imperial Average.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	57	0	Oats	27	5	Beans	45	10
Barley	36	7	Rye	38	9	Peas	41	4
Aggregate Average for the Six Weeks.								
Wheat	54	0	Oats	26	9	Beans	45	2
Barley	35	7	Rye	37	9	Peas	40	7

Duty one shilling.

RETURNS OF CORN AND OATMEAL SOLD AND DELIVERED AT DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 29.

			From. s. d.	To. s. d.	Average. s. d.
853 Wheat, per barrel	20 stone	..	31 0	32 6	31 6
849 Oats	do.	14 stone	14 6	17 0	16 1
— Bere	do.	16 stone	00 0	00 0	00 0
— Barley	do.	16 stone	00 0	00 0	00 0
909 Oatmeal	cwt.	8 stone	15 6	16 6	16 0

LONDON CORN MARKET, JUNE 29.—Weather showery and mild. Foreign arrivals pretty liberal of wheat and oats, but small of barley. Small attendance of millers, with little business doing, but holders do not press sales of foreign. English unsaleable. Barley in fair request at late rates. Oats slow at barely Monday's prices. Flour heavy at late decline on Norfolks.

USBORNE'S REPORT, JUNE 29.—Weather showery. Supplies good, really next to no change in any article of the trade, except in maize which loses value.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET, JUNE 28.—Our market to-day was but moderately supplied with beasts. Prime breeds were in steady request at full prices. Otherwise the beef trade was heavy at late rates.

PRICES.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; second quality ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; prime large oxen, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; prime Scots, &c, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; second quality do. 4s 4d to 4s 10d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 5s 0d to 5s 2d; prime Southdown do, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; large coarse calves, 4s 6d to 5s 0d; prime small do, 5s 2d to 5s 6d; large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; lambs, 5s 0d to 6s 6d; suckling calves, 20s to 28s, and quarter old store pigs, 23s to 30s each.

TOTAL SUPPLIES.

Beasts, 1,050; cows, 130; sheep and lambs, 11,200; calves, 450; pigs, 330. Foreign—Beasts, 240; sheep and lambs, 1,500; calves, 293.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY PRODUCE MARKET, JUNE 30.—Sugar—The market has been quiet but steady, and transactions are limited without alteration in value. Coffee—The advanced rates insisted upon have rather checked the demand, but the market remains firm. Fine sorts of Jamaica remain neglected. Rice—Bengal commands very extreme rates, for other descriptions the market is unchanged. Cocoa—The demand for Brazil continues, but the extreme prices asked restrict business. Other sorts in little request. Saltpetre—1,200 bags of Calcutta sold 7¾ to 3 per cent. refraction, at 39s 6d to 42s 6d per cwt. Tallow—The market has been firm; the business is to a good extent, and further advance has been paid both on the spot and for forward delivery. Tea—No new feature to notice in our market. At the London sales of yesterday great dulness prevails, and there was a decline of ½d to 1d per lb. on all congous under 1s 9d. Scented and green tea sold at rather easier rates.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, JUNE 29.—Fair arrivals. Wheat trade firm at last week's prices, but without buoyancy. No change in spring corn.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, JUNE 29.—(Morton and Brother's report). We have a large attendance. A good business doing in wheat at extreme prices of last Tuesday. Flour slow but firm. Oats quite as dear. Oatmeal quiet but unchanged in value. Indian corn in fair demand at about 3d to 9d decline. Beans firm.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JUNE 29.—Firsts, 106s; seconds, 105s; thirds, 95s; fourths, 92s; fifths, 75s; sixths, 64s. 2,500 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, JUNE 29.—White wheat, 31s 6d; oats, 14s 3d to 14s 4d.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, JUNE 29.—Sugar and coffee firm. Tea sales going with more spirit, and the decline of yesterday partially recovered. Rice firm. Saltpetre, 1,600 bags Bombay, 61 per cent, to 44 per cent., sold at 35s to 35s 6d, being about previous value.

GLASGOW IRON REPORT.—No. 1, 50s to 50s 3d; mixed warrants, 51s 1½d to 51s 4½d; No. 3, 49s 9d to 50s. Market very firm and advancing.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, JUNE 29.—We close a very dull week, without the slightest appearance of re-action today. Prices cannot be quoted lower than Tuesday, but the tendency shows still more decidedly against producers.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

SATURDAY, JUNE 31.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

LESAGE'S GALLERY, 40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.—To-day, Exhibition of the Two Paintings "Christ Tempted by Satan" and "La Cinquantaine."

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.

GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Varieté. Every Evening at half-past Seven.

THE THEATRES.

Queen's Theatre—To-night—"Lucille;" "Wandering Minstrel;" "Deeds of Dreadful Note;" "Wide-Awake."

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (Portland), (Dy.) .. .. Ten a.m., June 28.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, June 23rd, amounted to 56,574 copies, making an average of 9,429 copies daily.

CLARET.
GROWTH OF 1857.
Pure in Quality, and whilst fitted for immediate use, will stand any time in Bottle, improving thereby.
Quarts..........22s. per Dozen.
Pints..........12s. "
ALEX. FINDLATER AND CO.,
GENERAL GROCERS, WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
30, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
188, NORTH KING-STREET,
67, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, } Dublin;
82, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN;
AND
S. FINDLATER AND CO.,
9, RATHMINES TERRACE.

THE CHEAPEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN IRELAND.
THE SATURDAY HERALD.
Of This Day (Saturday), June 30,
Contains the latest and most important Intelligence from France, Austria, Russia, the War in Lebanon, China, India, Sardinia, Sicily, Brazil, Turkey, and America, &c.; the Loss of the Malabar; Napoleon's Designs on England; the Grand Review at Aldershott; Irish Invasions; Irish Rifle Volunteers; Accident to the Galway Mail Packet, Connaught; Grant of a Constitution by the King of Naples; Mysterious Murder of a Female in London; Gavazzi in Florence; the Arrival of Medici's Expedition at Palermo; the Late Diabolical Attempt at Assassination; the Volunteer Review at Hyde Park; Meetings of the Corporation and the North and South Dublin Unions; Parliamentary Proceedings of the Week; Review of the British Corn Trade; a Special Report of the Commercial transactions of the week, together with all the Ecclesiastical, Legal, Military, Naval, Sporting, and Commercial Intelligence; also, all Fairs, Markets, and other interesting news of the week.
PRICE ONLY THREE-HALFPENCE.
SATURDAY HERALD OFFICES,
4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, AND
15, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

UNION PRAYER MEETINGS.

RAILWAYS.

METROPOLITAN HALL SPECIAL SERVICES.

Persons living in the suburbs of Dublin can obtain Return Railway Tickets to attend those services on Mondays and Wednesdays; and it is to be hoped that the different Railway Directors will facilitate this movement, and increase the influx of passengers by Reduced Fares.

ITALIAN MISSION.—THE REV. ALESSANDRO GAVAZZI is delivering Lectures in a large room in Florence, which is quite insufficient to receive the crowds of people who are seeking admission. It has been determined on to sustain that Mission, and to provide a large Church or Hall in Florence, in which he and other evangelists, can freely, and at all times, preach the Gospel to all classes in that city; and an appeal is hereby made to British and Irish Christians to sustain the Mission, and to provide the sanctuary without hesitation or delay. British and Irish hearts can soon, with God's blessing, give the means to establish this glorious work; and let it now be done heartily, as unto the Lord.

Donations (more or less) may be sent to any of the Trustees; or to their credit at the Royal Bank, Foster-place, Dublin; to Mrs. Rawson's, Wincobank Hall, Sheffield; to the St. James' Branch of the London and Westminster Bank, London; or to Mr. James R. Millington, 16, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED.

	£	s.	d.
Colonel Lewis	1	0	0
Henry Courtney, Esq.	2	0	0
"A Friend in the South" (postage stamps)	0	5	0
Mrs. Gregg	0	10	0
Lady Bateson, per do.	0	10	0
"E. M.," per do.	0	7	6
Mrs. Burgh, per do.	0	5	0
A Friend, per do.	0	10	0
Colonel and Mrs. Boyes	1	0	0
Miss Green, per do.	0	5	0
John Beers, Esq., per do.	0	5	0
Timothy O'Brien, Esq., per do.	1	0	0
Mrs. Tooker's Collection	0	13	6
Mrs. A. Cooper	2	0	0

Sir Thomas Redington, has arrived at his Seat Kilcornan, County Galway.

THE SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS, ALL WOOL, AND THOROUGHLY SHRUNK, FOR SIXTEEN SHILLINGS, are made to order in clean, well-ventilated Workshops, and by respectable, well-paid Workmen. Gentlemen are, therefore, quite safe in ordering.
KENNY AND OWENS,
TAILORS AND TROUSERS MAKERS,
34, DAME-STREET.

AS TROUSERS CUTTERS we have no equal. This is our great pride to boast of; we confine ourselves principally to this department, and the result is, that we make more Trousers than any other House in Dublin.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
PROFESSED TROUSERS MAKERS,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JUNE 30.

THE Bill to "amend the laws relating to the Militia," so far as England is concerned, contains many excellent enactments, most of which have, from time to time, been advocated in this journal. A portion of Militia, of two or more counties, may be united in order to form an *Artillery* Militia corps, as an essential part of two or more regiments. Store-houses, or rather block-houses, are to be erected to contain the arms and accoutrements of this artillery. As provision is made for the purchase of land, it is evident that space will be ensured for practice at working the guns, and that these block-houses will, eventually, form so many detached fortlets.

Another most excellent enactment is, that any Militia Volunteer may, by order of the Secretary of State, upon, or at any time after, his enrolment, be drilled or exercised, by way of preliminary instruction, *at the head quarters of his regiment or battalion*, for any time not exceeding twenty-eight days, irrespectively of the period during which his battalion or regiment is called out for training. Thus the men will, individually, have the benefit of twenty-eight days' drill, and, when the regiment is assembled, the preliminary training will have been already performed, and more complicated movements will be possible than at present, when each regiment is merely a collection of raw recruits, who have to pass through the most elementary training.

But as far as Ireland is concerned no arrangement is made for the creation of Artillery Corps attached to every two regiments, nor is there any provision for the erection of block-houses. It cannot be that the natural defences of this country render such erections unnecessary, for arms and accoutrements must be stored somewhere, and block houses are to be erected in Scotland, which is naturally one of the strongest countries in the world.

But the seventeenth clause of the Bill is one of the strangest pieces of legislation we ever read of. In case of actual invasion, or imminent danger thereof, it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant, by proclamation, to order that in addition to the private Militia men already enrolled, there shall be forthwith enrolled as many more as are required to make up a total of 45,000 men, but not a man more. Moreover, the Lord Lieutenant is empowered, by proclamation, to reduce the whole, or any part of this additional number whenever he may think fit. £120,000 are to be spent in throwing up a few additional works at Cork, "chiefly with a view to the "defence of the west coast of England." Upon the mere rumour of invasion, every man of the regular forces will be drawn off to England; the Constabulary is a small and scattered force; we are not permitted to enrol Volunteers even to defend ourselves; the fleets will be occupied in guarding the south and west coasts of England; we are absolutely to have no force to defend us, except in case of invasion, or when an enemy has taken Dublin, Cork, or Belfast. Then the Lord Lieutenant is permitted to enrol just 45,000 Militiamen. In case of invasion, three times that number would not be sufficient to defend this country, and yet, whatever the framers of this bill may think, this is a country well worth defending.

No arrangement is made in the bill with respect to the anomalous condition of full Coloneleies of Militia. The rank of Colonel of Militia nominated since 1854 is purely honorary, and those newly-created officers do not interfere with the Lieutenant Colonel in command. But why are not all Colonels reduced to the same status? Why are some Coloneleies purely honorary and others not so? Surely, if it were right to suppress all active Coloneleies created since 1854, it was also right to reduce those whose commissions date prior to that year to the same merely honorary posts. The country loses many thousands annually in pay to these full Coloneleies, which are worse than useless, and the money could be much better spent in doubling the number of Majors, or increasing the salaries of the Medical Officers on the Staff.

There is also another part of our Militia system which it is advisable to change. The Lord Lieutenant of the county is frequently the Colonel of the Militia. He is the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, and at the same time the bestower of all commissions in the regiment. Would that be tolerated for a moment in any regular regiment? And yet, so far as home service is concerned, the system of both branches ought to be the same. Painful instances have occurred in which the position of junior officers has been rendered most uncomfortable in the Militia by the present system. One fact alone ought to condemn it. The Lord Lieutenant of a county, who is Colonel of a regiment, may effectually stop the promotion of any officer against whom he may have conceived a dislike.

We trust that some Irish member will supply the deficiencies of this Bill in committee, as well as correct its imperfections.

THE Cabinet has not ceased to avail itself of "artful dodges." Two illustrations were afforded of this idiosyncracy last night. One of them is aimed directly against that Irish National enterprise which has linked the country so closely with the American Continent. The subsidy for the Galway Mail Packet Company was not included among the other contract estimates. It is brought forward in a supplemental estimate by itself. It was evidently the intention of the Ministry to annul the Galway contract. Had they included the subsidy among the other estimates there would have been a certainty of its passing through the House. Then the sum granted to lessen the distance between London and America by thirty-six hours, to shorten the length of a sea voyage, to rescue passengers from the most dangerous portion of their route, and to aid in opening up the natural resources of Ireland, would have appeared to be so small, in comparison with enormous amounts granted for less useful purposes, that no one could with decency oppose it. By placing the proposal for a subsidy by itself in a supplemental estimate, after all other contracts have been passed, the Government exposed it to a combined assault from every interested party, without fear of retaliation. The friends of the Cunard Company, the monopolists of Liverpool, the hangers-on of a Ministry which strains at a gnat and swallows a camel—nay, even some Irishmen who are interested in the success of other ports, might all be expected to vote against the subsidy. The Galway Mail Packet Company has passed through many perils, but not one has yet met it so threatening as this. The Ministry feared to oppose the grant honestly and openly, but, by artfully exposing it alone to the concentrated opposition of various parties, they endeavoured to avoid the angry remonstrances of the Irish people.

India, that other great dependency of the British Crown, has apparently been the subject of another artifice. Beaten by the competitive principle from the patronage of the Engineers, the Artillery, the Staff, and from that of a portion of the Line, the monopolists of place look to India as a grand preserve, which only their proteges may enter. By destroying the local European army of India, which has so recently put down a mutiny, they vest the entire military patronage of India in the War Office, and the country which has been scandalised by the bestowal on Major-General Grey of the Coloneley of a regiment, knows well what War Office patronage means. The House of Commons was called on suddenly to accede to the demand of the Cabinet, without the slightest information respecting the future arrangements. Papers were demanded and promised but never appeared. Meanwhile, the Bill for the destruction of the local force was pushed on with vigour, until the House angrily required some information respecting the measure they were called upon to legalise. When Sir C. Wood coolly informs the House that the necessary papers had, indeed, been printed, but were so full of errors that they could not be presented. How is it, that statistics on the basis of which the most enormous patronage was claimed, came to be prepared as carelessly as the celebrated statistics which formed the foundation of Lord John Russell's Reform Bill? The printer could not have altered the figures; no clerk would have dared to tamper with the returns. The *mistakes* must have originated with the gentlemen who prepared both the statistics and the measure founded upon them. And here another fact comes to light. Sir C. Wood has become a worthy pupil of Mr. Gladstone, and imitates not only that gentleman's paradoxes but his hair-splittings. Accused of "tampering" with the papers, he denies the charge, and solemnly assures the representatives of England "that he had not in any way garbled the papers, he "hand *only omitted* certain passages which he had "thought unnecessary." There was a translation of the New Testament once published by a certain sect which omitted whole chapters contraverting their tenets, of course, because they thought them unnecessary. Sir C. Wood, the proposer of a Bill creating vast patronage in the Cabinet of which he is a member, was no fair judge of what portions of evidence were necessary or unnecessary. When the House is called upon to legislate on the basis of certain statistics, it is the part of an honest Minister to place the whole evidence in its entirety before those who are to decide according to what lies before them. Some members, we hope, when the connected papers are produced, will move for copies of the cancelled documents, and then we may be enabled to judge fairly how disinterestedly Sir C. Wood performed his office of expurgation.

The *Times* on the Report of the Committee of Privileges:—

"The public are prepared for the intelligence that the Privilege Committee have resolved to report only precedents and facts, and to abstain from adverse comments and recommendations. These they leave to such politicians as may think it wise to make them on the floor of the House. That House, however, has shown no anxiety for any such exhibition. When it took particular care that the Privilege Committee should equally represent both political parties, of course it thereby prevented a political or one-sided report. Any such report that was possible under the circumstances would only have represented the opinion of the casting vote. But this careful selection of the committee was something more than choice; it was necessity, and the only proper way to meet the case. The fact we have to deal with is an actual equipoise of opinion and feeling. To say that the House of Commons was almost equally divided on the original measure which has led to the question of privilege is below the truth, for it is notorious that had all members voted as they thought and desired, the bill for the Repeal of the Paper Duties would have been lost by a large majority. It would be equally below the truth to say that the Cabinet itself was almost equally divided, for it is notorious that a majority of the Cabinet avowed their objection to the measure in the present state of our finances. The feeling of the public has been tested and sounded by the promoters of the late bill, and they have made it certain that the public is indifferent to both questions in hand. It is not impatient for the Repeal of the Paper Duties, and it does not want to deprive the Lords of the power to throw out any Bill, if it pleases. Here, then, we have no preponderating voice anywhere. All is balance or indifference. It is impossible to discover or to elicit any decided leaning in the national mind at this moment; and when we dive below this stagnation of feeling, and endeavour to find a current in bygone days, we only find a list of precedents which don't help us one way or the other. It is quite clear that, if the Commons made a general rule of monopolising all questions of taxation, they showed no jealousy of the Lords so long as the Lords said only "Yea" or "Nay." When not even the past could be invoked to disturb the balance or indifference of the present, it was only fair that the committee should represent and embody that fact. An indifferent committee, the offspring of indifferent opinion, has produced an indifferent report. What, then, is to be done with all this indifference? No amount of stirring and splashing and pumping will turn a horsepond into a trout-stream. Mr. Bright wants to set the stream of opinion strongly against the Lords, but his labour is that of a bargeman who should think to fill a canal by pumping up the bilgewater of his own boat.

Mr. Bright has himself a very strong leaning. Had he but the requisite fulcrum, he would move the earth fast enough. But then he has let out very plainly that he would move the earth for objects which the British world does not want. His system is his own; his motives his own; his estimate of bodies and classes his own. He wants not only to keep the House of Lords in order, but to shut it up altogether. According to him, it is anomalous, inasmuch as it represents property, not people; and superfluous, inasmuch as property as well as people is sufficiently represented in the House of Commons. It would be difficult, indeed, to collect from this gentleman's speech what precise form of constitution would hit his taste; but one principle presents itself everywhere with a grand simplicity, and that is the right of the people to tax property to any amount. Here, then, we are supplied with an excellent and most comprehensive reason for not permitting the Lords to say "Nay" to any bill for either the imposition or abrogation of taxes. As order must be maintained, as the enemy must be kept out, and as faith must and will be kept with the public creditor, there must be a large taxation, and, should the House of Commons let indirect taxes sink below a certain amount, there will be a run upon property. When a householder does not pay his tradesmen in the ordinary way, they come down on himself and his goods and chattels. No doubt, too, property is the material guarantee on which the fundholder thinks to come as a last resort. This is the speculation of these gentlemen who wish to abolish indirect taxation, and to keep the House of Lords out of the business altogether. But the House of Commons has too extensive affinities and too deep sympathies with the House of Lords to go along with these views. Granting that the Lords represent the landed interest, the Lower House will not think them on that account the less worthy of consideration, or the less entitled to stand out for the whole of their prescriptive position.

But there is no occasion whatever to disturb the existing state of things. If Mr. Gladstone's calculation hold good, the balance will be restored in a few years; the income-tax will have settled to a bearable rate, the war duties on tea and sugar will be removed, and then will come an opportunity for considering the paper-duty on its own merits. The imposition of this fresh trouble upon Mr. Gladstone's Budget was an afterthought, and a very ill-advised one. The Hercules of finance had undertaken his twelve labours, and might have gone through them with all ease and credit, when Eurystheus came in the form of Mr. Milner Gibson and imposed a thirteenth, which should beat all the rest. It was too much. Fate itself protested against such an excess of achievement. Something must be thrown overboard to save the burdened ship, and that was the measure last piled on its deck. The Commons could not, or would not, do this; pride forbade, and they knew others would do it for them. Never was a task so cut out for the man to do it. But which rashness, whose folly was it, that gave the Lords so unexceptionable an opportunity for asserting a privilege, and proving their constitutional value? This was just one of those acts which might be wrong as a rule, but are right as an exception. Grant that there are dormant powers, and powers that should lie dormant for ages; yet why do they exist at all, and why do they sleep and not die? It must be that they may some day wake and do their work. We do not see how the Lords can possibly make more of this than they ought to do, for the simple effect is a warning to the Commons to look better after the credit of the country and not be in a hurry to revolutionise our taxation. The case for the Lords has improved every day since this bill left the Lower House. All our expenses are increasing. The China War still assumes larger proportions; both in India and at home expenditure is the order of the day. All difficulties are surmounted by the force of money. Twenty projects press for adoption and execution, and though the first step is to charge the expense on some local or separate fund, the next is to throw it on the Consolidated Fund—that is, on the British taxpayer. But we cannot admit all these appeals to our generosity unless we consent to pay taxes, and there is no form of taxation which is not both mischievous and disagreeable. The Lords have a good case, and for this, and for the opportunity of asserting, perhaps stretching their right, they are indebted to Mr. M. Gibson and Mr. Bright, and their too compliant friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer."

The *Daily News* on the Organisation of the Militia:—

"Eight years' experience of the blundering and incoherent system of organisation under which the Militia of the kingdom has been doomed to struggle for existence seems to have been thrown away upon the Cabinet and the Horse Guards. The lamentable evils which have grown up under the system are not, indeed, denied, but instead of uprooting the causes, Government asks the Legislature for new pruning knives to cut away the bitter effects. Desertion and fraud, to an extent wholly unexampled and unparalleled, are unconsciously admitted to exist; but instead of honestly acknowledging whence they arise, a red tape remedy of the vainest and most superficial kind is solemnly announced, in the shape of a provision for uniform and universal drill throughout the kingdom during a certain twenty-eight days of the year. The War-office has caught hold of the bright idea that as the rogues who desert one corps and sell their kits in order to get the bounty and new clothes given by another, cannot be in two places at once, they will either have to desist from their thievish practices, or submit to be detected and punished. It never seems to have occurred to our authorities that it is nearly as difficult for adjutants, quartermasters, or inspecting officers to be in several places at once as for the deserting rogues aforesaid. Theoretically the plan is simply preposterous; practically, it will be found to be either absolutely impossible, or intolerably irksome and mischievous. The notion of founding the discipline of a national force primarily upon the considerations that might sway a consultative committee of detectives in pursuit of a gang of pickpockets is sufficiently disgusting. But there is not even police cunning in the scheme. When a scamp, after belonging six months to the East Norfolk Regiment, resolves to sell his uniform and go in for a fresh bounty in another corps, he does not think of enlisting in Suffolk or Cambridgeshire, but makes for Wilts or Cumberland, where he has little or no chance of being recognised. It is needless to speak of changes of name, and the changes easily effected in the personal appearance: the frauds thus practised with impunity are of daily occurrence. They might, indeed, with ease and certainty be put an end to were a local organisation substituted as sooner or later it must be, for the un-national system it is now sought to prop up. But how in the mean time the officers of the Norfolk regiment are to have a chance of detecting their missing and thieving men during the twenty-eight days that the men are to be on parade in Wilts and Cumberland, and they themselves on parade in East Norfolk, it will puzzle the Secretary of War to explain.

A far more weighty objection, however, is that which must always exist in a country like ours to any uniform period of drill. Those who undertake to govern the country don't seem to be aware that the industrial occupations of the people are not of a uniform, or in any sense of a similar description except indeed in this one particular, that there is not a decent calling, with the exception, perhaps, of the lowest kind of agricultural labour, where men can be absent for one whole month or for two whole fortnights during the year from their homes. This last is one main reason why the *morale* of our present rank and file of Militia is so inferior to what it might be; the other principal cause being their liability to permanent embodiment and abrupt disembodiment at the caprice of a Minister of State. The men best worth having in every industrial class of the people shun these odious conditions, and leave the ranks to be filled up from the loose, idle, and vicious portion of society. Hence the desertions, the frauds, the personations and false names, the double bounties, and the whole catalogue of shameful abuses, for which no better check has yet been devised by the War-office than the ludicrous project of a universal month's drill. To the thoughtful and intelligent men of the working classes the announcement of such a scheme can only have one meaning; it will be to them a new and convincing proof that they are not wanted by a Government which elaborates new conditions, calculated to repel and deter them, lest the old ones should prove insufficient. If any cordial or generous wish were entertained that the State should have the benefit of their services, everything would be done to facilitate their incorporation in its defence.

Why are not Militia regiments organised like corps of Volunteers? Why can they not be suffered to acquire their drill upon half-days once a week or once a fortnight, like those gallant bands. How would it have suited the mercantile or professional men who have enrolled themselves in rifle corps to have been called out for a whole month's drill at the arbitrary and ignorant will of the War Department? What month in the year would have suited them all alike, or suited two-thirds of them at all? Yet nobody after the review in Hyde-park will venture, we suppose, to pretend that well-disposed and intelligent men cannot be disciplined by drilling on half days, at intervals of a week or two, with perhaps an occasional whole holiday now and then. And, as for the question of embodiment, why not apply the same rule to local Militia as to Volunteers? Permanent embodiment of either, except under circumstances of exigency that must supersede all considerations of convenience or prudence, ought not to be thought of in either case. For permanent home garrison duty we do not require any very great force, but such as we do need ought to consist of troops of the line. Militia and Volunteers ought to be kept wholly distinct and separate. Both ought to be enlisted, as liable to be called out when wanted for the defence of the realm, and in that case to be ready to follow whithersoever they may be led within the Four Seas. But to embody Volunteers and Militia in ordinary times is a mistake and absurdity, for it is to change the very nature of the force, and to destroy the vital principle of its distinctive existence."

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

The Duke and Duchess d'Aumale visited the Queen on Thursday at Buckingham Palace, and took luncheon with her Majesty.

The Prince Consort, attended by Colonel the Hon. Sir Charles Phipps, went on Thursday morning to the Provident Institution, St. Martin's-place.

His Royal Highness presided in the afternoon at a meeting of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851.

The Prince Consort, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros, arrived at the Palace of Westminster at 3 o'clock. The other Commissioners present were—The Earl of Derby, Earl Granville, Lord Portman, Lord Overstone, the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, M.P., the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P., the Right Hon. R. Lowe, M.P., Sir Charles Eastlake, Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., Mr. Bidder (President of the Institution of Civil Engineers), Mr. W. Coulson, Q.C., Mr. C. W. Dilke, Mr. T. F. Gibson, and Mr. J. Gott. Mr. Edgar Bowring, Secretary to the Royal Commission, attended. The meeting broke up soon after 5 o'clock.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, attended by Colonel Count de Moerkerke, visited his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House.

Doctor Croker King has returned from Paris to his residence, Eyre-square, Galway.

University Intelligence.

OXFORD, JUNE 28.

In a Congregation holden this morning, at ten o'clock, the following degrees were conferred:—

Ad Eundem—Rev William Selwyn, B D, St John's; Rev John James Stewart Bereuens, B D, Corpus; Rev James George Mould, B D, Corpus; Rev William Wordis Harvey, M A, Trinity; Rev Christopher Wolston, M A, St John's; Rev Theodore Chambers Wilks, M A, Trinity; Rev Henry Winter Sheppard, M A, Trinity; Rev Daniel Brooke Pasmore, M A, Caius; Rev William George Clark, M A, Trinity; and Rev Richard Browne Matthews, M A, Jesus—Cambridge; Joseph Jade Duckett, M A, Trinity, Dublin.

Masters of Arts—The Hon Robert Henry Meade, Exeter; Henry Cleather, Oriel; William Sherwen, Queen's; Rev John Aston Whitlock, Brasenose; Rev Richard Martin, Corpus; Rev William Vincent, Christ Church; Rev Robert Henry Earle, St John's; Rev George Gould Ross, St Mary Hall.

Bachelors of Arts—Arthur Sterry, Exeter; George Ernest Ward, scholar, and Henry Linton, Wadham.

Name Replaced—Rev George H Stoddart, MA, Queen's.

The next degree-day is Saturday, July 7, the last day of Trinity term.

Thanks.

Association for the Relief of Distressed Protestants (45, Molesworth-street)—From the committee to the Rev. Robert Vance, for granting St. Catherine's Church for a sermon in aid of this association, on Sunday last, when £5 10s. was collected; to the Rev. Frederick F. Carmichael, for his effective appeal; and to the congregation for their kind support.

The Rev. Alexander Leeper, for the following additional contributions for the repairs and restoration of St. Andrew's Church—Per the Churchwardens, £10; John Coffey, Esq., £2; M. B. Lacy, Esq., £1; Robert P. Page, Esq., 10s; George Crowe, Esq., £2; Mrs. Crowe, £1; Richard Dowd, Esq., £1; R. S. M'Clure, Esq., £1; George Browne, Esq., 10s; Dr. G. Porter, 10s.

The Army.

On and after the 29th instant, the head-quarters of the division will be fixed at the Curragh Camp. All communications for the Assistant Adjutant-General should be addressed there until further orders.

Yesterday morning a numerous party of convalescent wounded, and disabled cavalry and infantry troops, who have recently arrived at this garrison from India, left St. Mary's Barracks for their respective homes, having received their discharge from the Horse Guards. A number of troops who have recovered from their wounds and sickness also left the invalid establishment at the same time, and proceeded to join their respective depots.

The Militia.

The Louth Rifles having been ordered from the Curragh to Dublin, will arrive in this garrison on Friday next, the 6th of July, and will be quartered in Ship-street Barracks.

The Navy.

The following promotions and appointments were made at the Admiralty June 28:—Vice-Admiral H. Johnston, to be commander-in-chief at the Nore, vice Admiral Harvey, whose period of service is about to expire; Rear-Admiral Stopford, to be Captain of the Channel Fleet, vice Rear-Admiral G. Elliott, resigned; Lieutenant F. W. Bennett, to command the Bulldog, commissioned; Master G. H. Dorning, confirmed in the Styx; Second Master T. W. Webster, to the Ariadne; Paymaster A. Jones, to be secretary to Vice-Admiral H. Johnston; First Class Assistant Engineer L. D. Robinson, to the Orion; Second Class Assistant Engineer H. G. Constantine, to the Asia, as supernumerary.

THE QUEEN AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

Major Briggs informed the York Volunteers, on Wednesday, that he had received information from the very best authority, that it was the intention of her Majesty, very shortly, to review the rifle corps of the North of England, in the city of York; and that it was presumed this would take place during her next journey to Balmoral. It is understood that her Majesty will also take advantage of the same opportunity to review the Scottish rifle corps at Edinburgh.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH).

Irish Times Office,
Four o'clock, a.m

SICILY.

Garibaldi has issued the following decree:—Considering that a free people should abolish every custom which calls to mind the old state of slavery—Article First. The title of excellency is abolished, without respect of persons. Article Second. Doing homage by raising hands is prohibited."

NAPLES AND FRANCE.

PARIS, FRIDAY.—The King of Naples has instructed the Marquis de Antonini to express to the French Government his most sincere regret on account of the cowardly insult offered to Baron Brenier, and promising a severe retribution on the guilty parties, who, however, were not yet discovered, having succeeded in escaping immediately after committing the assault.

FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

VIENNA, FRIDAY.—It is stated that Lord Loftus has informed the Austrian Government that England is prepared to take part in a conference with the other Powers who signed the final act of Vienna, in order to settle the difference pending between France and Switzerland. Lord Loftus has also been instructed to ascertain the disposition of Austria in reference to an immediate assembling of the conference. Count Reichberg is said to have replied that, as M. Thouvenel, in his last despatch of 21st, accepted, in the name of his Government, the conference, as claimed by Switzerland, Austria does not object being represented therein. Count Reichberg added that Austria recognises that Switzerland, whose interests are entirely concerned by these discussions, has a right to take part in this conference. She persists, however, in maintaining that Sardinia can show no title for being represented therein; Count Cavour having himself stated that, in consequence of the treaty of the 24th March, Sardinia would henceforth remain a stranger to all disputes in reference to Savoy.

FRENCH PASTORALS.

The prohibition against the publicity of Episcopal pastorals in the French papers has been removed by the Minister of the Interior.

SPAIN AND SARDINIA.

TURIN, FRIDAY.—The protest of Spain, against the connivance of the Sardinian Government, with the Volunteer expeditions for Sicily, was not remitted to Count Cavour by the Spanish ambassador himself, but by the First Secretary of the Legation, acting as Chargé d'Affaires during his Excellency's absence from Turin.

DISTURBED STATE OF NICE.

PARIS, 29TH JUNE.—The Paris papers publish the following telegram, dated Antibes, to-day:—Numerous inhabitants of the communes of Tende and Briga, in the department of Nice, are flying from the villages militarily occupied by the Piedmontese. Peaceable citizens have been arrested for having shouted "France for ever." "The Emperor for ever." It is also stated in the Paris journals that Baron Brenier is not dangerously hurt.

THE SARDINIAN LOAN.

TURIN, 29TH JUNE.—The Chamber of Deputies have voted for the new loan by 215 against 3. Baron Poeri and Signor Mancini made interpellations relative to the state of affairs at Naples. Both speakers radically opposed any arrangement with the Bourbons. The Minister Farini replied in a manner favourable to the idea of national union, but with reserve.

WILL OF THE LATE THOMAS BONSAR CRAMPTON.

In a suit instituted in the Court of Probate, by Glare and another, as executors of the last will of Mr. Crampton, the eminent paper manufacturer, the will was opposed on the ground partly of informality, and also on the allegation that the testator, at the time was of unsound mind, and that its execution had been obtained by undue influence. The Solicitor-General and four other learned gentlemen appeared in support of the will; and Mr. Montague Chambers and three others for the defendant, opposing probate. After the Solicitor-General had opened the case, and called witnesses, Mr. Chambers said his learned friends felt that they could not successfully oppose the probate, and would therefore withdraw from further opposition. The court decreed probate, thus confirming all the bequests of the testator.

GREAT CONSERVATIVE BANQUET.

CONSERVATIVE REGISTRATION ASSOCIATION.

The first anniversary banquet of this association took place last evening, at Willis' Rooms, and was attended by the elite of the Conservative party in the metropolis and by numerous representatives from the provinces. About 250 sat down to an elegantly served dinner.

The Earl of Shrewsbury presided, and proposed the health of the Queen, following it with the toasts of the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the Royal Family. With reference to the Prince of Wales, he had lately attended at the ceremony of laying the first stone of the School of Art, and he was much impressed with the modesty and dignity of the Prince's address and demeanour.

Lord J. Manners proposed, with fervour, the toast of the "Church and State," relying upon the unity of the Conservative party on this question, and adding some sarcastic allusion with reference to Mr. Gladstone.

The Hon. and Rev. Arthur Talbot replied.

Sir Stafford Northcote proposed the "Army and Navy," speaking in high terms of the Volunteers.

General Peel replied. He remarked that never was there a period when greater efficiency was required in the army, for we know not to-day what the morrow might produce. He alluded with pride and satisfaction to the Volunteers, because, in the face of such patriotic demonstrations, any attempt at landing in England must be an act of madness.

Admiral Walcott returned thanks for the navy.

Mr. Mowbray proposed "The Volunteers," which was responded to by Lord Rayleigh.

Mr. Watlington proposed "The health of the Members of Lord Derby's Cabinet." He spoke of the strict discipline in the Conservative ranks, and the forbearance of their leaders in the difficult situation in which they were placed.

Sir J. Pakington replied. He was received with great cheering. In the course of his speech he expressed a belief that the feeling of the country was growing more Conservative. His colleagues fully sympathised with the objects of the meeting, and he only regretted that their unavoidable engagements prevented their attendance. He thanked the meeting for their cheers, for they showed undiminished confidence in Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli. (Loud and long-continued cheers.) He again congratulated them on the progress of the Conservative principles. The Conservatives would rather remain on their present seats in the House of Commons for ever than retain office on such conditions as it was now held. Singular had been the retribution which followed the factious combination which overthrew Lord Derby's Cabinet. Sir John then ridiculed Lord J. Russell's course with respect to the Reform Bill he had not only failed in regard to that question, but he had also failed as a Foreign Minister, for when we had used our influence abroad it was too late, and without sufficient vigour or decision. With reference to Savoy and Nice, Sir John spoke of the proceeding as a seizure rather than as an annexation, which ... discredit to those concerned. He next alluded to the increase of the democratic influence in the Cabinet, as evidenced by the treaty with France, which, as had been remarked, the amateur diplomatists had been supremely diddled. He (Sir John Pakington) denounced the Budget as rash and improvident, ... the House of Commons was entitled to the gratitude of the country for the rejection of one of its most obnoxious measures. The report of the committee on precedents which would be issued in two or three days would ... repeated instances of rejection of taxes by the House of Lords, and which the House of Commons constantly acknowledged. He believed, however, the Radical party would not be content to accept these precedents, and ... at their head would be found Lord John Russell and Mr. Gladstone. It was clear that there were ... sections in the Cabinet on the question, and he hoped moderate counsels would prevail, but he feared ... House of Commons would be asked to bind the House of Lords to prevent their exercising the use of the constitutional privileges hitherto not denied to them. ... such an attempt were made, it would be the duty of the Conservative party to support the moderate section ... with firmness with precision and unanimity. ... toasts followed, and the proceedings, which were characterised by great enthusiasm, terminated at midnight.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By the death of Prince Jerome, the Emperor gets the ... of a million francs a-year, which falls into the ... List.

The Paris letter in the *Daily News* says it is confirmed ... General Lamoricière is heartily sick of the service, ... only awaits a decent opportunity to get away.

... an extraordinary meeting yesterday, the Australian Mail Steam Company was formally dissolved. ...ndments were moved postponing this step, but they ... lost by 16 votes against. There remains for division ... sum of 8s. 9d. per share.

...quent riots have taken place at Perugia between ...wiss, the Roman soldiery, and the citizens.

... monthly average price of wheat in yesterday's ... shows only an increase of 63 cents. per hectolitre over the preceding month.

... convocation of the Electoral Colleges of the ... of Naples will be published on the 7th July. ... decree containing the list of the members of the ... will be promulgated about the same time. ... of the new state of things which will be caused ... promulgation of the Constitution, energetic ... have been given for the continuance of hostilities.

...SONING BY ANTIMONY, AT LIVERPOOL.

... Liverpool coroner held an inquiry, yesterday, into ...th of Mr. Jones, an eating-house keeper, of Vauxhall, who, it was supposed, died of poison administered by Mr. Thomas Mendelow, the manager of his ... After a protracted investigation, a verdict of wilful murder was returned against the prisoner, ... will be committed to the assizes. The antimony was mixed with tea and other articles of diet ... proposed and administered by ...

GAZETTE NEWS.

Major-General Frederick Mounsell to be Colonel of the 53rd Foot. Lieutenant-General W. Sutherland to be Colonel 93rd Foot. Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Yorke to be Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. Major-General W. F. Forster to be Military Secretary to the General Commanding-in-Chief, in succession to Sir Charles Yorke, who has resigned.

BANK RETURNS.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.—Notes issued, £30,245,485; Government Debt, £11,015,100; Other Securities, £3,459,900; Gold Coin, &c., £15,770,485. Total, £30,245,485.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.—Proprietors' Capital, £14,553,000; Rest, £3,252,539; Public Deposits, £9,327,313; Other Deposits, £12,353,709; Seven-day and other Bills, £658,330. Total, £40,144,891. Government Securities, £9,814,106; Other Securities, £20,263,535; Notes, £9,285,705; Gold and Silver, £781,545. Total, £40,144,891.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

TROTMAN'S ANCHORS.

The Earl of HARDWICKE asked if the Government was prepared to make trial of Trotman's anchors in the Royal Navy?

The Duke of SOMERSET replied that the Government did not feel justified in taking any steps until the capabilities of these anchors had been more fully tested.

PACKET SERVICE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

Lord DUNGANNON inquired what steps were taken towards filling up the appointments in the packet service between England and Ireland, and if it was true that the captains of some of these vessels were incapacitated, during the past winter, by age and infirmity, from crossing the Channel?

The Duke of SOMERSET replied that Government had nothing whatever to do with the appointment of these officers.

The Endowed Charities, the Local Board of Health, the Tithes Commutation, and the Spirits (Ireland) Bills were read a second time.

CONSTRUCTION OF BREAKWATERS AND HARBOURS.

On the motion of the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, a committee was appointed to devise some measures for the construction of breakwaters and harbours less costly than solid masonry.

Their Lordships adjourned at 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

TENURE AND IMPROVEMENT OF LAND (IRELAND) BILL.

The morning sitting was occupied by the discussion in the committee of the Tenure and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bill. Some progress was made with the clauses. An amendment moved by Mr. Maguire, giving to the Chairman of Quarter Sessions the power of sanctioning improvements demanded by the tenant and refused by the landlord, was negatived, after a division, at the evening sitting.

PRIVILEGES OF THE COMMONS.

Mr. COLLIER gave notice that he should move a resolution to this effect, that the determination of all questions relating to the taxation of the country belonged to the House of Commons, both as to the manner, the matter, and the time, and that as the House of Lords had refused to repeal a tax which the Government and the House consider unnecessary to meet the supply for the year, the Commons considered this a breach of principle, and an interference with the proper functions of the House.

THE RUMOURED DISTURBANCE AT NAPLES.

Mr. SHERIDAN asked whether any intelligence had been received, relative to the disturbance recently reported at Naples?

Lord PALMERSTON said he had not received any information on the subject.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE FOR THE GALWAY PACKET SERVICE.

In reply to a question,

Mr. LAING said that the contract for the Galway Packet service was not included in the estimates for the other packet services, and would be brought forward in a supplemental estimate.

NON-PRODUCTION OF THE PAPERS RELATIVE TO INDIA.

In reply to Col. SYKES,

Sir C. WOOD explained the reason which had prevented the production of the promised papers relative to India. Certain errors had been made, and the papers had to be referred back to the printers.

IMPUTED MINISTERIAL NEGLIGENCE.

Mr. HORSMAN complained of the manner in which the papers connected with the Indian Army Question had been treated and neglected by the Secretary for India. He trusted that when the papers were produced they would be the real papers wanted.

Sir C. WOOD asserted that no papers had been suppressed by him, either directly or indirectly, and declared that the charge against him to that effect was totally unfounded. He denied that he had in any way garbled the papers, although he admitted that he had omitted certain passages, which he had thought unnecessary.

INDIAN LOCAL AUTHORITIES V. THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. A. MILLS observed, on the general subject of the Indian Army, that the opinion of the minority of the House had been that of three successive Governor-Generals, and of a majority of the Council of India.

FORTHCOMING DEBATE ON THE INDIAN ARMY.

On the motion that the House at its rising adjourn till Monday,

Lord PALMERSTON stated that he proposed to take the debate on the Indian Army on Monday. If the bill was read a second time, it would be understood that the committee would not be taken before the papers on the subject were produced.

BANKRUPTCY BILL.

In reply to Mr. E. JAMES,

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said that it was intended to proceed with the Bankruptcy Bill during the present session.

IRISH ROMAN CATHOLIC WORSHIP.

Mr. MACMAHON complained of the imperfect accommodation afforded to the celebration of Roman Catholic worship in Irish country districts.

DISTURBANCES IN ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.

In reply to Mr. KEKEWICH,

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that the disturbances in Saint George's-in-the-East did not warrant further interference on the part of the authorities. No remissness could be charged against them, inasmuch as 73 policemen were employed to keep order.

THE RECENT EVICTION FROM POSSESSION OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL IN LEITRIM.

Mr. BRADY asked whether it was true, as stated in the Irish papers, that the sheriff of Leitrim, accompanied by a large force of police, dragoons, and infantry, had taken possession for the Earl of Leitrim of a Roman Catholic chapel at Headford, in that county?

Mr. NEWDEGATE, referring to the subject previously brought forward by Mr. M'Mahon, deprecated all interference with the rights of proprietors in granting or refusing sites for the erection of buildings for public worship.

Considerable discussion followed, chiefly relating to the local circumstances of the case mentioned.

Mr. CARDWELL observed that the possession of property gave its owner many opportunities to benefit and conciliate the inhabitants of the districts in which his estates lay. He referred to the report from a select committee, in which landowners were earnestly enjoined not to refuse grants of sites for places of public worship, if reasonably required by the dwellers upon their property, or in the neighbourhood.

HOLYHEAD HARBOUR AND TROTMAN'S ANCHOR.

Mr. O. STANLEY called attention to the state of Holyhead Harbour, and the effect, at that place, of the late gales.

Mr. MILDMAY followed up the subject with some inquiry, touching the employment of Trotman's anchor by the Admiralty for the naval service.

Lord C. PAGET said that some slight casualties have occurred in Holyhead harbour owing to the late gales, but they were attributable to collisions, and not to any defect in the harbour works. With regard to the Trotman anchor, that invention, although possessing some valuable qualities, exhibited certain deficiencies which had hitherto prevented the Admiralty from adopting it for the naval service.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHARITIES BILL.

Many remarks were made in the course of speeches delivered by several members during the discussion respecting the delay in making progress with the Roman Catholic Charities Bill, which has stood on the papers night after night without being actually brought forward.

Mr. NEWDEGATE, who opposed the bill, complained of the useless trouble that was thus given, and thought the Government ought to prevent the motion paper from becoming over-crowded.

Mr. BOWYER, who had charge of the bill, said he had done everything to push it forward. He had entered it on the paper for Thursday next, there being no previous entry for that day, and said if it did not come on first the fault would not be his.

Sir G. C. LEWIS observed that Thursday was a Government night, and the rule of first come first served could not apply to private members' bills. Under such circumstances the Government were, however, willing to facilitate the progress of the measure in question so far as was consistent with a due regard for public business.

The motion for adjournment till Monday was then agreed to.

SUPPLY—THE PACKET SERVICE.

The House having gone into committee of supply,

Mr. LAING brought forward the civil estimates, beginning with the vote of £1,209,000 for the Packet Service.

Mr. COGAN complained that the item for the Galway packet contract had been postponed, and inquired what course the Government meant to pursue with regard to that question?

Mr. LAING said that the Galway contract had been referred for investigation to a select committee.

Colonel DUNNE demanded whether the present Government considered themselves bound by the undertaking of their predecessors? and was the contract held to be valid or not? that was the simple question.

This appeal was reiterated from several quarters, but elicited no further reply from the Treasury Bench. The other items of this vote were then subjected to a prolonged miscellaneous discussion, which chiefly occupied the remainder of the sitting.

The House adjourned at two o'clock a.m.

IPSWICH RACES—JUNE 29.

Members' Plate—Maypole, 1; Gillyflower, 2. 6 ran.
Welter Cup—Glasloe colt, 1; Greek, 2.
Nursery—Confidence walked over.
Cup—Delusion walked over.

MANCHESTER BETTING—JUNE 29.

Liverpool Cup—7 to 1 against Acton (taken); 7 to 1 against Weatherbound (taken); 10 to 1 against Horace (taken); 20 to 1 against Chirper (taken).

St. Leger—3 to 1 against Thormanby; 4 to 1 against Wizard (wanted).

Goodwood Stakes—5 to 1 against Gridiron (taken); 9 to 1 against Battlebone (offered); 100 to 8 against Tocher (taken); 20 to 1 agst Optimist (taken); 20 to 1 against Cheesecake (taken); 25 to 1 against Conscript (taken); 20 to 1 against Moderowna (taken).

E. K. Tenison, Esq., Lieutenant of the county of Roscommon, and Lady Louisa Tenison, are gone on a visit with Lord and Lady Lichfield, at Shugborough, Stafford, after a short sojourn in London.

BAND AT BRAY.

The band of the 2nd Stafford Militia will, by permission of Colonel E. Littleton, play at Bray this day (Saturday), weather permitting, from three to half-past five o'clock, under direction of Mr. H. R. Collect, bandmaster. Programme of music to be performed:—Overture, "Semiramide," Rossini; Quadrille, "Traviata," Laurent; Selection, "Rose of Castille," Balfe; Valse, "Violanta," D'Albert; Selection, "Irish Airs," Holt; Galop, "The War," D'Albert.

METROPOLITAN HALL SPECIAL SERVICES.

THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE.—On to-morrow, July 1st, Divine service will be celebrated in the Hall at three o'clock afternoon, when the Rev. Wm. Hunter Mervyn will preach; subject—"The effects of the Gospel;" and on Wednesday evening next, the Rev. Thomas MacFann will preach; subject—"The Queen of Sheba's visit to King Solomon."

Among the subjects for prayer and praise on Monday evening, by clergymen of different denominations, are the following:—1. For the descent of the Holy Spirit upon all the inhabitants of Dublin, and that every one of them may be brought to a saving knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. 2. Thanksgiving for civil and religious liberty, and all the blessings of Christian freedom. 3. For an increase of brotherly love and Christian union. 3. For the Italian Mission especially, and for all other Christian Missions in Europe.

ITALIAN MISSION.

Extracts from a letter of a Correspondent in England, June 6, 1860:—

"I feel as if a great Reformation was beginning in Italy. How grievous if the work should be stopped for want of funds! and yet, at the end of the month, the room must be closed, and that interesting congregation dispersed, if immediate help is not sent. I am anxious to persuade ten or twenty persons, or parties of friends to give at once twenty or ten pounds.

"He (Gavazzi) says that not a few have applied to him for Bibles, but he has none. Perhaps some persons would subscribe for Bibles who might not feel interested in other objects."

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN—COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—There will be an extraordinary general meeting of the society at three o'clock to-day (Saturday), in the Library, 27, College, for the purpose of transacting some important business. The attendance of members is particularly requested.

HISTORICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY—(34, Upper Sackville-street).—The concluding meeting of this society will be held on the evening of Friday next, the 6th proximo, when an address will be delivered by Richard W. Gamble, Esq., barrister-at-law, an honorary member of the society. Cards of admission to the meeting will be issued by the vice-presidents, secretaries, and members of the society.

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.—Mr. Francis Law Roberts, of Clonmel, M.R.C.S.E., having been duly examined for the Diploma in Medicine, and approved of, was on Wednesday last admitted as a Licentiate, and received authority to practise as a Physician.—WILLIAM EDW. STEELE, M.D., Fellow and Registrar.

IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—The committee met at the offices, Beresford-place, yesterday evening. Letters were read from several noblemen and gentlemen, expressing their sympathy with the objects of the movement, and authorising their names being placed on the committee. After the transaction of other business, the committee adjourned until an early day next week.

NEW TOWN COMMISSIONER.—Mr. David M'Birney was yesterday duly elected, without opposition, to the office of Town Councillor for Trinity Ward, vacated by Mr. John Martin, on his appointment to be Assistant Town Clerk.

FALCONRY.—We congratulate the public of Dublin and its vicinity on the prospect of this ancient and royal sport, of which we had some specimens last spring, being revived in full vigour by the establishment of a hawking club in this city. We understand his Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing, has offered a munificent contribution towards that object, and has consented to accept the office of president. Lords Talbot and Howth, and several other noblemen and gentlemen, have already signified their intention of joining the club.

THE LATE PRINCE JEROME.—It is quite settled that Prince Jerome will be interred at the Invalides on Tuesday. The question of the translation of the body to St. Denis, at a subsequent period, is reserved. The vault commanded for the Imperial family in the cathedral is not yet ready. The lying in state at the Palais Royal will commence on Friday. The public will be admitted without tickets. On the day of the funeral the Bourse and the theatres will be closed. The procession will, according to the *Patrie* and *Pays*, "follow" the line of the Rue de Rivoli. But this announcement is incorrect, if it be true, as stated in the latter journal, that it will cross the Palace du Carrousel and gain the Invalides by the Pont Royal. In that case it will merely cross the Rue Rivoli, opposite the Palais Royal. The National Guard has been warned to flank the whole line of march, and the entire army of Paris, commanded by Marshal Magnan, will take part in the ceremony. Half-hour guns will be fired from six o'clock in the morning, and twenty-one guns will announce the respective stages of the departure from the Palais Royal, the arrival at the Invalides, the Elevation of the Host at the funeral, and the lowering of the body into the grave. The Church of the Invalides will be entirely hung with black for the occasion. In the vault prepared to receive the corpse there lie already the remains of Prince Jerome's eldest son and the heart of the Princess Caroline of Wurtemburg, his wife. *The Patrie*, in a prominent paragraph, complains that the *Gazette de France* announced Prince Jerome's death in small type.

THEODORE PARKER'S LIBRARY.—The library of the late Theodore Parker still stands as he left it. The books will not be transferred to the public library of Boston (to which he bequeathed them) probably before thirty days. His collection does not number 30,000 volumes as the newspapers have reported, but only about 17,000. More than half of this great bulk, or about 10,000 volumes, are arranged on close shelves, reaching from floor to ceiling, occupying the entire upper storey of his house. This was his work-room or study, in which he prepared his sermons and numerous lectures and reviews. His writing-desk, with his crowded portfolio lying upon it, and with a huge and blotted inkstand near, have not been stirred from the position in which he left them. His hat and coat hang in their accustomed places. His easy-chair seems waiting for its occupant to return. On one side of his desk has usually stood a small Parian figure of Christ, and sometimes on the other a similar figure of Spartacus—representing, as he used to say, Religious and Civil Liberty. Behind his chair hangs a little black frame enclosing an autograph of Thomas Simms, the fugitive slave. The old muskets, which formerly hung in the doorway, and which were relics of his grandfather, and interesting as having been the first trophies taken from the British in the war of the Revolution, were removed by Mr. Parker himself before leaving Boston, and placed in the State House for safe keeping. The parlour, which is on the second floor, contains about 1,000 volumes. On the wall is Cheney's crayon drawing of Parker's head, taken several years ago, and shortly before the artist's death. The eyes have a singularly intelligent, penetrating, and spiritual expression. Every room in the house is more or less occupied with the overflow of books. Even the bath-rooms has its crowded shelves. Mr. Parker's library, in point of size, is not so large as that of Edward Everett or of George Ticknor, both in Boston, But it is not a little singular that of the 17,000 volumes of which it is composed, scarcely more than 3,000 are in the English language! Mr. Parker's plan in collecting books was to buy only such as were not generally to be found in public libraries. He was a ready reader of twenty different languages, and could pilot his way through five more. The first volume which he ever owned still lies near his writing desk. It was a small copy of "Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary," which he bought when he was a boy, and paid for by picking wortleberries at 3 cents. a quart. He knew the exact position of every book on his shelves, and was master of their contents, even including prefaces, appendices, and footnotes. He was an incessant student, whose over study broke down his constitution, and brought him to the grave in the prime of life.—*New York Independent.*

The Canadian papers refer to some attacks on the Bank of Upper Canada made by a Mr. Hopkins, whom they term "a discharged officer" of that establishment. Mr. Hopkins appears to have alleged that the funds of the bank have been too much locked up in permanent loans. The *Toronto Globe*, in reply, challenges him to lay his complaints before an approaching meeting of shareholders, and asserts that with £200,000 specie in hand, £112,000 to the credit of "rest," and the profits derivable from the accounts of the Government and of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways, the directors need not fear the most searching investigation. The proprietary being large and of the highest respectability, and liable for double the amount of their shares, loss to the public, it is added, must, under any circumstances, be "an absolute impossibility."

FAT AND THIN MEN.—I have known a few thin men to succeed, but the laurel crown is scarcely ever awarded to them in a hearty and genial way. They get on as vampires and ghouls get on, by sucking the blood of innumerable victims. Their fellow-creatures are to this class of adventurers just so many oysters. They swallow them, but they do not fatten upon them. Neither did the late Mr. Dando. If any scheme be a foot for farming mankind for the profit of a few, of course a fat man will be the chairman, but a thin man will undertake the general management of the business.—*Once a Week.*

HOW THE LOBSTER THROWS OFF ITS SHELL.—Like all Crustacea, the lobster throws off its shell annually, and that so perfectly that the discarded carapace, with all its feet and feelers, bears a startling resemblance to a perfect crayfish. When we consider the hardness of its shelly coat and the extraordinary forms it assumes, especially the long claws terminating in slender arms, we are inclined to ask ourselves, in great surprise, how the animal sets about, freeing itself from such fetters? Suppose then, that I describe the process in a few words, such as it has been observed in the preserving tanks. As soon as the shelling season approaches in autumn, the lobster retires into a quiet corner, and fasts for some days. The old shell then becomes gradually loosened, and a new and soft cuticle forms under it. But now the old garb appears to annoy the crayfish greatly, for it makes violent efforts to break all existing relations with it. Presently the carapace bursts asunder down the back like an over ripe pod, and opens a wide passage for the inmate. After much tugging, the legs, tail, and claws follow the body. The claws naturally cause the lobster much trouble; still it is aware that perseverance will achieve marvels, and does not give over till it has pulled the soft elastic flesh through the narrow opening. We can understand that the lobster is no little exhausted by such a contest for freedom. Feeling its weakness, and the insufficient protection afforded by its still unhardened shell, it retires for a season timidly from all company. It is most afraid of its own—both morally and physically—hard brethren; for they delight in falling upon such a defenceless fellow, and eating him, tail, claws, and all. Hence the lobster fatteners pay great attention, and so soon as they notice that one of their prisoners is about to cast its shell, they remove it to a separate tank, where it can go through the operation unimpeded.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

The following are the awards made at the Society's Summer Exhibition, held on Thursday, at Salthill:—

SECTION I.—PLANTS.

Exotic Orchids, Nine, each different—First prize, the Lord Chancellor, Hazelbrook, Roundtown (Mr Byers, gardener), for Saccolabium guttatum, Sobralia macrantha, Vanda insignis, Stanhopea Martiana, Ærides odoratum, Ærides roseum, Vanda insignis, Cattleya lobata and Cattleya Leopoldina. Second prize, Joseph Hone, jun. Esq, Leeson-street (Mr King, gardener), for Lælia Brysiana, Odonto-glossum Pescatorei, Ærides odoratum, A. odoratum purpurascens, Cattleya Mossiæ grandiflora, Phalænopsis grandiflora, Ærides affine roseum, Saccolabium retusum, and S. Binmei majus.

Ditto, Ditto, Six Ditto—First prize, Thomas Bewley, Esq. Rockville (Mr O'Brien, gardener), for Sobralia macrantha, Phalænopsis grandiflora, Oncidium Lanceanum, O. luridum guttatum, Paphinia Christata, and Cypripedium barbatum. Second prize, the Lord Chancellor—for Odontoglossum Phalænopsis; O. citrosmum, Cypripedium barbatum, Epidendrum species, Ærides odoratum and Oncidium flexuosum.

Plants, of fine or remarkable foliage, Ditto, Ditto—First prize, Thomas Bewley, Esq. for Cyanophylum magnificum, Dracena terminalis, Pteris argyre, Croton longiforaum, Caleceum argyrites, and Ananas sativa variegata. Second prize, the Lord Chancellor, with Cyanophyllum magnificum, Camphyloborri's argyroneura, Aphelandra Leopoldi, Maranta regalia, Begonia nebulosa, and Anætochilus Xanthophyllus. Third prize, Launcelot G Watson, Esq, Sidney-avenue, Blackrock; (Mr Flynn, gardener). A third prize also recommended to Robert Gray, Esq, Temple-hill (Mr Tobin, gardener), for good cultivation.

Stove or Greenhouse Plants, Ditto, Ditto—First Prize, the Chief Secretary, Phœnix Park (Mr M'Neill, gardener), for Cyrtanthera magnifica, Erica Cavendishii, Aphelexis purpurea grandiflora, Hebeclinium canthinum, Rhyncospermum jasminoides, Pimelea decussata. Second prize, Joseph Watkins, Esq, Elm Park, Merrion; (Mr Byrne, gardener). Third prize his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, Viceregal Lodge; (Mr G Smith, gardener).

Exotic Ferns, Ditto, Ditto—First prize, L G Watson, Esq. for Adiantum trapeziforme, Asplenium diversifolium, Gymnogramma Myrtense, G Peruviana argyrophylla, G ochracea, and Adiantum formosum. Second prize, Thomas Bewley, Esq. Third prize, Thomas Drury, Esq, Dartry, Upper Rathmines; (Mr Dwyer, gardener).

Ditto Lycopods, Ditto, Ditto—First prize, Thomas Bewley, Esq. for L cuspidatum, L dichrous, L Danielsiana, L Lyelli, L unbrosum, L Wildenovi. Second prize, Thomas Drury, Esq. Third prize, Messrs Campbell, Church-hill nursery (Mr Healy, manager).

British Ferns, Ditto, Ditto—First prize, Thomas Bewley, Esq. for Trichomanes Andrewsi, Polypodium Cambricum, Adiantum Capillus Veneris, Lastræa felix-mas var oustana, Athyrium felix fœmina var monstrosa, and the Crested var of Blechnum boreale. Second Prize, Joseph Watkins, Esq. Third prize, Thomas Drury, Esq.

Ericas, Ditto, Ditto—First prize, William Jameson, Esq. Montrose; Mr Baker, gardener (no list.) Second prize, Robert Gray, Esq. for E tricolor elegans, tricolor inflata, ferruginea superba, ventricosa Bothwelliana and v globosa. Third prize, Messrs Campbell.

Ditto, in Pots, not exceeding nine inches, ditto, ditto—First prize, the Chief Secretary, for E. Massoni, tricolor elegans, tricolor Eppsii, ventricosa magnifica, v Bothwelliana, and v Grandiflora. Second prize, Nathaniel R Powell, Esq, Newtown Park, Blackrock. Third prize, Messrs Campbell.

Kalosanths, Six specimens—No competition.

Fuchsias, Six, each different—First prize, J Moore Neligan, Esq, M D, Clonmel House, Monkstown (Mr Andrew Byrne, gardener) for Venus de Medicis, Wonderful, Maid of Kent, Kitty Tyrrell, Fearoniana, and Souvenir de Chiswick. Second prize, Robert Gray, Esq. Third prize, Joseph Watkins, Esq.

Pelargoniums, ditto, ditto, in nine-inch pots—First prize, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, with Arethusa, Fairest of the Fair, Majestic, Competition, Amelia, and Topsy. Second prize, Joseph Watkins, Esq. Third prize, Messrs. Campbell.

Fancy, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto—First prize, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, with Evening Star, Reine de Francais, Madame Sontag, Lady Hume Campbell, Attraction, and Miss Turner. Second prize, J. M. Neligan, Esq., M D. Third prize, Joseph Watkins, Esq.

Pelargoniums (French spotted), ditto, ditto—First Prize, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, for Geant de Batailles, Diamond, Princess Mathilde, La Tasse, Model and Vesper. Second prize, Joseph Watkins, Esq. Third prize, Messrs. Campbell.

Pelargoniums, being such only as were sent out in the autumn of 1858 or 1859, ditto, ditto, ditto—First prize, Robert Gray, Esq., for Etna, Madame Place, William Bull, Signor Letitia and Julia. Second prize, William Jameson, Esq. Third prize, Messrs. Campbell.

Achimenes, Six, each different—First prize, George Roe, Esq., D L., Nutley, (Mr Duncan Wright, gardener), for Ambroise Verschafelt, Treberne Thomas, Estelle, Picta, Magnifica, and Splendens. Second prize, L G Watson, Esq.

Gloxineas, erect, ditto, ditto.—First prize, Robert Gray, Esq. for Mars Cœrulea, Violet, Helen of Orleans, Compte de Neiperg, Flammea and Wagneri. Second prize, L G Watson, Esq.

Ditto, pendulous, ditto, ditto—First prize, Robert Gray, Esq. for Petoiana, alba grandiflora, Napoleon, Mathilde Landerraison, Sir Hugo and Cœrulea grandiflora. Second prize, L G Watson, Esq.

Single Exotic, fine foliage—First prize, Thomas Bewley, Esq. for Latania Borbonica. Second prize, Robert Gray, Esq, for a fine Citron.

Ditto, in flower—First prize, James Forest, Esq, Roebuck House, Dundrum, Mr Bird, gardener, for a fine specimen of Erica Cavendishii. Second prize, George Roe, Esq. Third prize, Robert Gray, Esq.

Ditto, new or rare—First prize, George Roe, Esq, D L, for Lilium giganteum. Equal second prizes to Robert Gray and Thomas Bewley, Esqrs. The former had one of the greatest novelties of the season, Pteris tricolor, the latter Davallia aculeata.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

DUBLIN AND WICKLOW RAILWAY COMPANY'S SILVER CUP.

For Group of Nine Pelargoniums, each different (Fancy and French excluded); merit to consist in the health, size, symmetry, and profuse bloom of the specimens, the use of stakes being avoided as much as possible. Second Prize, Three Sovereigns. Third Prize, Two Sovereigns.—First prize awarded to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant for wonderful fine specimens of Edith, Magnificent, Magnet, Queen Eleanor, Wonderful, Cynthia, Lord Cardigan, Virgin Queen, and Petruchio. The Chief Secretary second prize, with the following in beautiful condition:—Pearl, Optima, Forget-me-not, Serena, Enchantress, Lord Raglan, Virginianum, Queen Eleanor, and Virgin Queen. Messrs. Campbell and Sons, third.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT'S PRIZES.

Twelve Exotics, without reference to bloom, and grouped for effect:—First prize, Thomas Bewley, Esq, who had Rhopa, Jonghii, Polypodium aureum (a grand specimen), Avalia papyrifera, Gymnogramma chrysophylla, Croton variegata, Cycas revoluta, Anana sativa superba, Farfugium grande, Marattia cicutæfolia, Pandanus javanicus variegata, and Caladiums Chantini, and argyrosphilum. Second prize, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. Third prize, George Roe, Esq, D L.

The Society's Silver Medal, for the rarest and most interesting box of twelve Plants indigenous to Ireland, awarded to Lucius Octavius Hutton, Esq, 118 Summerhill, for Somolus Valerandi, Trifolium procumbens, Polygala vulgaris, Barbarea vulgaris, Sedum Anglicum, Giant maritima, Ceterach officinarum, Myosotis arvensis, Thymus serpyllum, Asplenium ruta murraria, Anthyllis vulneraria, and Adiantum capillus veneris.

SECTION II.—FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

Roses, Twenty-four Blooms, each different—First prize, J J Fitzgerald Lombard, Esq. South Hill; Mr Tobin, gardener—for Madame Hector Jacquin, Gloire de Dijon, Souvenir de Leveson Gower, General Jacquminot, Blairil, (No. 2), Devoniensis, Jules Margottin, Madame Knorr, Sanspareil, D Tromphe del Exposition, Madame Zoutman, Coupe de Hebe, La Ville de Bruxelles, Le Lion de Combats, Madame Vidot, Paul Ricaut, Madame Vidot, Paul Perras, Souvenir de la Reine des Beiges, Compte Boubert, Prince Leon, Madame Laffay and Adicalie. Second prize, the Earl of Charlemont, Marino; Mr Brady, gardener. Third prize, Messrs. Campbell.

Ditto, Sixteen, ditto, ditto.—First prize, J F Lombard, Esq.—for Baronne Prevost, Paul Ricaut Madame Hector Jacquin Jules Margottin, Triomphe del Exposition, Madame Knorr, Gloire de Dijon, Blairii (No. 2), Devoniensis, Le Lion de Combat, La Ville de Bruxelles, Paul Perras, General Jacqueminot, Joan d'Arc, Madame Audot, and Madame Zoutman. Second prize, the Earl of Charlemont, Marino; Mr Brady gardener. Third prize, Mrs Campbell.

Ditto, Twelve, ditto, ditto—First prize, J F Lombard, Esq, for—Caroline, Blairii (No. 2), Jules Margottin, Madame Knorr, Gloire de Dijon, Madame Hector Jacquin, Leon de Combat, Baron Prevost, Madame Zoutman, La Ville de Bruxelles, Devoniensis, and General Jaqueminot. Second prize, the Chief Secretary. Third prize, William Plant, Esq, MD, Plantation, Monkstown.

Pinks, laced, Ditto, Ditto.—First Prize withheld. Second, Thomas Drury, Esq.

Verbenas, Twelve, in trusses of three, ditto.—First prize, J Francis Castle, Esq, Glasnevin (no list). Second, Charles Toole, Esq, Wilfort, Bray (Mr Shaw, gardener), for Purple King, Comet, Magnum bonum, Novelty, Gertrude, Mulberry, Supreme, Surprise, Verdi, Jenington, Scarlet, Defiance, Lady Turner, Ajax.

Hand Bouquets.—First prize, Herbert Manders, Esq, Obelisk Park, Blackrock (Mr Toole, gardener). Second, the Chief Secretary. Third, Thomas Bewley, Esq.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

THE HERBERT, for Stand of Thirty-six distinct varieties of Rose (single blooms).—First prize, Messrs. Campbell and Sons, for Baroness Prevost, Lord Raglan, Paul Perras, General Jacqueminot, Colonel de Rougemont, Paul Ricaut, Moire, General Castellane, Madame Knorr, Jules Margottin, Niphetos, William Jesse, Narcesse, Giant de Basville, Charles Lawson, La Marque, Compter, Boubert, Elise Sauvage, Chenedole, Blairii, Anna Alexiff, Gloire de Dijon, Madame Domage, Charles Duval, Vivid, Triomphe de Lyon, Victor Verdier, Devoniensis, La Ville de Bruxelles, Brennus, William Griffith, Jenny, Triomphe de Paris, Coripe de Hebe, Duchess of Norfolk, and Magna Rosea. Second prize, the Earl of Charlemont.

SECTION III.—FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

FRUITS.

Pine Apples, in their fruiting pots (Two)—First prize withheld. Second prize, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, for Queen.

Grapes, White Frontignac—First prize, George Alexander Hamilton, Esq, Hampton Hall, Balbriggan (Mr Galbraith, gardener).

Ditto, ditto Muscat—First prize, Thomas Conolly, Esq, M.P., Castletown House, Celbridge (Mr Kelly, gardener).

Ditto, ditto, any other variety—First prize, Rev John Pim, Newpark, Kilmeague, county Kildare (Mr Moore, gardener), for Sweetwater. Second prize, Thomas Conolly, Esq, M P.

Ditto, Black Hamburg—First prize, The Earl of Charleville, Charleville Forest, Tullamore (Mr Roberts, gardener). Second prize, Thomas Conolly, Esq, M P. Third prize, Robert Gray, Esq.

Ditto, ditto, Frontignac—First prize, Thomas Conolly, Esq, M P.

Ditto, Grizzly Frontignac—First prize withheld. Second prize, Thomas Conolly, Esq., M.P.

Ditto, any other variety—First prize, Thomas Conolly, Esq, M P. Rest disqualified, not being properly placed in this class.

Peaches (Noblesse)—First prize, Robert Gray, Esq. Second prize, the Earl of Charleville.

Ditto, any other variety—First prize, Robert Gray, Esq, for Grosse Mignonne. Second prize, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Nectarines—First prize, the Earl of Charleville, for Red Roman.

Melon, Green or White Flesh, best flavoured—First prize withheld. Second prize, J M Neligan, Esq, M D, for Fleming's Hybrid. Third prize, the Earl of Charleville.

Ditto, scarlet Flesh, ditto—No entry.

Strawberries (British Queen)—First prize, J M Neligan, Esq, M D.

Ditto, any other variety—First prize, F J Isacks, Esq, Woodview; Mr M'Guire, gardener, for Black Prince. Second prize, Robert Gray, Esq, for Sir Harry. Third prize, J F Lombard, Esq.

Cherries—First prize, Robert Gray, Esq, for May Duke.

Figs—No competition.

VEGETABLES.

Cauliflowers—First prize, James Forest, Esq, for Lenden. Second prize, William Jameson, Esq. Third prize, George Pim, Esq, Brennanstown House, Cabinteely; Mr Delany, gardener.

Carrots—First prize, J M Neligan, Esq, M D, for French Horn. Second prize, Herbert Manders, Esq. Third prize, George Pim, Esq.

Turnips—First prize, Robert Gray, Esq, for Green Dutch. Second prize, Thomas Thompson, Esq, Hollywoodrath; Mr Harman, gardener. Third prize, Herbert Manders, Esq.

New Potatoes—First prize, George Alexander Hamilton, Esq, for Ash-leaved Kidney. Second prize, George Pim, Esq. Equal third prizes, Thomas Thompson and James Forest, Esqrs.

Peas—First prize, James Forest, Esq., for Climax. Second prize, George Pim, Esq. Third prize, G A Hamilton, Esq, M P.

Beans—First prize, Thomas Thompson, Esq. Second prize, George Pim, Esq, for Green Windsor. Best, [illegible] merit.

Kidney Beans—First prize, George Pim, Esq, for Newington Wonder. Second prize, Thomas Thompson, Esq.

Collection of Vegetables—(Eight Varieties)—First prize, James Forrest, Esq, for the following:—Potatoes (Kemps), Peas (Harrison's Glory), Lettuce (New Imperial White Cross), Celery (Crystal White), Cucumbers (Napoleon III), Turnips (White Dutch) Carrots (Early Horn), and London Cauliflower. Second Prize, G Pim, Esq. Third prize, Herbert Manders, Esq.

SECTION IV.—MISCELLANEOUS, EXTRAS, CONTRIBUTIONS, NOT FOR COMPETITION.

Of Plants, for which there were no classes open in the schedule, a large and varied collection of all the latest novelties in the way of bedding Pelargoniums from Mr. Barnes' Nursery, Monkstown, attracted a large share of notice from the visitors, and had a first prize recommended by the judges. He also sent, "not for competition," several of the new show kinds. He also exhibited a very singular variety named L'avenir, having the petals striped exactly in the way of a Carnation. We have in this, no doubt, a subject that hybridisers will improve upon, and the forerunner of a novel and interesting section of this popular favourite. He had also a group of miniature Heaths, individually not much larger than the closed hand, and each a little mass of bloom.

In addition to his magnificent Orchids sent in for competition, the effect of the tent devoted to those plants was added to very much by several species, "not for competition," kindly contributed from his valuable collection by Joseph Hone, Esq. Robert Gray, Esq., of Temple Hill, sent the magnificent species, Hoya imperialis.

Of Extra Florists' Flowers.—Several stands of Persian Ranunculus, severally forwarded by A. Kirkpatrick, Esq, Cootmine House; Hon. Mrs. Scott, Barmeen; J. F. Castle, Esq, and Messrs. Campbell. The latter had also a stand of Pansies.

In the Fruit department there were several extra entries. Mr Gray had some Dwarf Fruit Trees in pots well furnished and in very nice condition. A first prize recommended. The kinds were Royal George, Peach, Violet, Nativa, and Elruge Nectarines.

Baking Apples in very fine condition were shown by W. B. Robertson, Esq, of Woodlodge, Monkstown; and Baking and Dessert Apples by the Rev Henry Stepney, Bloomsbury, Stillorgan. Mr Robertson had a first and Mr Stepney a second prize recommended for each kind.

Mr M'Neill (Chief Secretary's Garden, Phœnix Park) had Tomatoes as fine almost as we might expect to have them two months hence. A first prize recommended.

Several dishes of magnificent fruit, not for competition, were forwarded from the gardens of the Earl of Charleville, Charleville Forest, Tullamore, among which were some very fine Noblesse Peaches, Roman Nectarines, Grapes, and Green Gage, and Fleming's Hybrid Cashmere Melons.

JUDGES.

On Plants—Sir George Hodson, Bart, Holybrooke, Bray, and Messrs. David Moore, A.L.S., &c. (Glasnevin Botanical Garden), and William S Sutherland (Bellegrove Gardens, Queen's County.

On Florists' Flowers—Messrs George Annesley Pollock (Oatlands, county Meath), and R Kearns (Ballyhaise Gardens, county Cavan).

On Fruits—Messrs William Hogg (Strickland House, Blackrock), and Thomas Simpson (1, College-green).

On Vegetables—Messrs John H Evans (73, Leinster-road, Rathmines), and John Mackay (Kilruddery Gardens, Bray).

Sporting.

JUNE CURRAGH MEETING—FRIDAY.

The wind-up of the June meeting was of a highly gratifying sort, the sport during the week being first-rate, the weather rather on the improving order, and the attendance considerably greater than has been seen at head-quarters for a length of time. All the arrangements, both racing and railway, were carried out most effectively, the Messrs. Hunters as usual being most attentive, and Mr. Clancy highly successful in getting off his numerous fields, with very few false starts.

The following is a return of the days running:—

Irish Oak Stakes, 10 sovs each, for fillies three years old, 8st 7lb each. 30 sovs added. One mile a quarter on the Peel course. 3lb allowed to untried stallions or mares; 5lb to both. A filly, the winner of any stake previous to starting, value £50, to carry 5lb; of two races of that amount, or of £100, to carry 8lb extra; winners of £200 or upwards, to carry 12lb extra; no filly to carry more more than 12lb extra. Any filly that has started twice, and been beaten, allowed 5lb. No winners to take beaten allowance.

Mr. Irwin's Nightingale by Mountain Deer, 9st 5lb (Lynch), w o.

Hetty, Miss Spode, Cherbourg, Wolverine, Tisbit paid forfeit.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas, for horses, &c. Three years old, 6st 10lb; four, 8st 8lb; five, 9st 6lb; six and aged, 9st 12lb. 5lb allowed to mares and geldings. Four miles.

Earl of Howth's Botheration, 3 yrs (Bottom) 1
Mr. Drewitt's Borderer, 6 yrs (G. Fordham) 2
Captain Beresford's Nuncio, 3 yrs (Gardiner) 0
Mr. Keegan's Coroner, 4 yrs (Murphy) 0

Betting—5 to 2 on Botheration; 4 to 1 agst Borderer. Six to one, bar the two.

The running was made by Borderer for upwards of two miles with Coroner close up, Botheration acting as whipper-in; at the turn into the straight the latter improved his position by drawing gradually to the front, and winning easily by a length, the weight at the finish telling on the "old un."

Stewards' Stakes, 10 sovs, h ft, for now yearlings, to run when two years old. Colts, 8st 5lb; fillies and geldings, 8st. Half a mile. 3lb allowed to untried stallions or mares. 5lb to both. The winner of any two years old race, amounting to £50, previous to starting for this, to carry 5lb extra; if two or more such races, 9lb extra. 50 sovs added, at 3 sovs each for entrance.

Captain Beresford's Diana, by Bantam (Fordham) ... 1
Captain Simpson's Princess Royal (Dunne) ... 2
Mr. Bateman's Barbara (Archer) ... 3

Betting—6 to 4 on Princess Royal; 3 to 1 against Diana. Won in a canter, by four lengths.

The Flying Stakes, 3 sovs each, 25 sovs added. Half a mile. The winner to be sold for 100 sovs by auction, and the surplus to go to the fund. Six subscribers or no race.

Earl of Miltown's Aferin, by Shaun Buidhe. 5 yrs, 7st 2lb, (Bottom) 1
Mr. Irwin's Easter Monday, 7st 7lb, (Murphy) ... 2
Mr. Cockin's Vigo, 8st 12lb, (Cliff) ... 3

Not placed—Music, 7st 6lb (Lynch); Grisi, 6st, (D. Wynne); The Doctor, 8st 12lb (Pew); Irish Ensign, 5st 6lb (Taylor).

Betting—5 to 2 agst Vigo; 3 to 1 each against Aferin and Easter Monday; 5 to 1 agst Music.

The winner broke away several times before the word was given, which caused some delay; once fairly off he cut down the rest of his opponents, and won as he pleased.

Match £50—3 furlongs.

Mr. H. Coverdale's Brother to Remedy, 8st ... received.
Mr. Cockin's Creeper, 8st 7lb ... paid.

Corinthian Stakes, 5 sovs, 3 forfeit, 25 sovs added, for hunters; race horses admitted. To be rode by members of the Turf Club or Coffee-room at Kildare; Kildare-street, United Service, and Sackville-street Clubs; or by Commissioned Officers in the Army, Navy, or Militia. One mile and a half on the Peel Course—he sts. No horse to start for a third heat who has not already won one.

Mr. G. Bryan's Precursor, by Pyrrhus the First, 12st 4lb (Capt. Thorley) 1 1
Mr. Irwin's Garibaldi, 11st 11lb (Mr. G. Knox) ... 2 3
Captain Beresford's Buckstone, 10st 11lb (Mr. Newcomen) 0 2

The following started but were not placed—Mario, 11st (Mr. Sherlock); Easter Monday, 10st 7lb (Mr. W. Long); Scotia, 10st 6lb (Mr. St. John); Ryton, 10st 3lb (Mr. Thomas); the Unfortunate, 10st (owner).

First Heat Betting—2 to 1 agst Precursor; 4 to 1 each agst Garibaldi and Easter Monday; 5 to 1 each agst Buckstone and Ryton.

Second Heat—2 to 1 on Precursor. Each heat won by half a length. The winner well rode by Captain Townley.

BELLEWSTOWN RACES.

Weights for the Drogheda Tradesmen's Plate—Garibaldi 8st 12lb; Rosa Bonheur, 8st 7lb; Easter Monday, 7st 7lb; Indian Queen, 7st 7lb; The Lamb, 7st 5lb; Katty Flanagan, 7st; Andy, 6st 12lb; Earl Percy, 6st 10lb.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—As if a mere change of Ministry could avert an eruption of Vesuvius (in sympathetic accord with Mount Etna), the young King has gazetted Spinelli to be head of a new Cabinet. Spinelli is director of the Theatre of St. Carlo, and is likely to assist at the representation, on a wider stage, of a brilliant version of "La Muette de Portici," with new effects by Garibaldi, in the character of Masaniello. The latter (viz., Garibaldi) has sent an accredited ambassador the Court of Turin, in the person of Count Amari—two envoys from the same potentate are about to start for Paris and London; he has disapproved of any premature or fractional vote of annexation to Piedmont by the Palermo municipality, reserving that exercise of universal suffrage to the period when the Two Sicilies will have to pronounce on their own destiny. If only one Sicily was to annex herself, it might risk the the continuance of her sister in Bourbon thraldom.

News had reached Genoa, on the 26th of June, that by order of Dictator Garibaldi the citadel of Castellamare was to be blown up, and not a vestige left of works originally planned to overawe the citizens, not to protect Palermo (all the forts at and overhanging Naples were constructed with the same view, including the Bastille on Largo di Castello, and the St. Elmo fortress on the heights). Two divisions had marched, one towards Catania, the other (with guns) to capture Syracuse, where a weak garrison holds out in that part of town seawards called still Ogygia, since the days of Dionysius and Hiero.

The "Gazette de France," which is an authority on such points, asserts in a communication from Turin, June 24, that the territory still retained by Austria on the south bank of the Po, and which counts 70,000 souls, is about to become an independent sovereignty, and formed into a separate State, under the sceptre of the ex-Duke of Modena, who will thus reign on ground conterminous with his late duchy. This ultrapadan district comprises the towns of Gonzaga, Rovere, and Sermide, formerly belonging to Parma, but secretly ceded to Austria some dozen years ago on the occasion of a corrupt bargain between the poverty of the Duchino of Lucca (father of the boy Robert) and the wealth of his Modenese neighbour, who then purchased Guastalla and Mirandola, setting at nought the geographical limits traced by the Vienna Treaties. Austria pushed herself across the Po by this dodge, and no European conference has ever ratified such flagrant infraction of the map, which somehow was overlooked at Villafranca last year in fixing the boundaries, but which it is competent in any European conference met to discuss those of Savoy for any one of the great Powers to challenge and annul.

It is but doing common justice to the cardinals to credit them for resisting Antonelli's late scheme to raise money by the sale (to the highest bidder) of the government alum mines at Tolfa, near Civita Vecchia. In the first place, an English capitalist or company might thus be possessed of most valuable royalties in "Peter's patrimony," and, secondly, the particular revenues of these diggings belong to the Sacred College in their collective capacity; while, thirdly, the Pope's oath at his coronation was distinctly framed to prevent the alienation of church lands to any private proprietors, and had no reference to any political changes of frontier, though such construction of the oath had been put forward.

The theories of the middle ages on points of Government, social science, political economy, and all the temporal concerns of mankind were so perversely entangled with ecclesiastical arrangements, and spiritual authority had so intruded on the dominion of civil affairs, that mediæval law or practice is about as applicable to the modern world as the code of Confucius or Zoroaster. Yet, on many questions, such as public education, poor laws *versus* mendicancy, feudal tenure, church lands, church rates, and similar social problems, there are found dreamers and dullards, fossils belonging to the manuscript period of our globe. They use the printing press to bring men backwards; their talk is obsolete and their life a long somnambulism.

The "Independance Belge" (unlike Paris papers) gives a fair and honest account of the review in Hyde-park. Government papers here seem to have been ordered to sneer at the affair as a bombastic display of impotent defiance.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

The usual weekly meeting of the Town Commissioners was held yesterday, at the Assembly-rooms, Sussex-place—

ROBERT CHAMBERS, Esq., J.P., in the chair.

Present—W. Masterson, J. Gorman, G. Perrin, T. Carey, J. Buckley, T. G. Nugent, W. Hughes, M. Kelly, P. Slator, J. Sullivan, C. Murray, P. Bourke, and R. Meekins.

Mr. Frith, county surveyor, suggested that one pound should be deposited by parties requiring to open the roads and sewers, as a guarantee for leaving them in a proper state of repair. The suggestions was adopted. The matter was brought before the meeting in consequence of a gentleman, some time ago, having obtained permission from the board to open portion of the road in Adelaide-street, for the purpose of constructing a sewer. During the progress of the work, one of the road contractors inquired if he had received the sanction of the county surveyor to open the street. The gentleman said he considered it was unnecessary to do so, but subsequently wrote to Mr. Frith on the subject. It would appear no answer was returned, and the work was subsequently interrupted by directions of Mr. Frith. The matter was brought before the commissioners at the last meeting, and Mr. Frith then suggested that parties opening the streets should, in the first instance, deposit £1 as guarantee for leaving the road in the same state as before.

Another gentleman, Mr. M'Donagh, asked permission to open the street, and the following resolution was agreed to:—"That, in compliance with the suggestion of Mr. Frith, Mr. M'Donagh be required to lodge £1 with the secretary as a guarantee that the road should be left in a proper state of repair as before being opened, and that the secretary do acquaint Mr. Frith with the matter."

Mr. Slator, T.C., was of opinion this resolution ought to be taken off the minutes, as he considered the commissioners, by allowing it to remain there, were surrendering their authority over the streets to the county surveyor.

Mr. Gorman was also of opinion the resolution ought to be expunged.

After some discussion, it was agreed that the portion of the resolution which stated that the secretary should communicate with Mr. Frith should be expunged.

Mr. Sullivan moved a resolution to the effect that the reception by the board of the suggestion of Mr. Frith, in reference to the payment of £1, was not to be regarded as a surrender of the rights of the commissioners over the streets of Kingstown.

Mr. Slator seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman, on behalf of the commissioners, stated he appeared at the Kilmainham Sessions on Tuesday last, to oppose the granting of a licence to sell wine, porter, and spirits, in the old waiting-rooms at the Kingstown Terminus. The inhabitants of Kingstown considered the establishment of what he might call a public-house at the terminus was most injurious to the town. He therefore had great pleasure in stating that the application for a licence was defeated; only two magistrates voting for, while twenty-eight voted against it.

The following resolution was adopted on the subject:—"The commissioners for the town of Kingstown regret to find that the Harbour Commissioners signed a document, dated the 25th instant, sanctioning a publican's licence to be granted for the terminus at Kingstown, for the sale of wine, beer, and spirits. The Town Commissioners hope that the Harbour Commissioners will now withdraw their sanction, the magistrates at quarter sessions having now, for the third time, refused to grant a licence."

The Chairman suggested the establishment of a penny bank, and stated that great benefit would result from it.

The Board adopted the suggestion, and a penny bank will be established as soon as possible at the Town-Hall Kingstown.

DEPUTATION TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE KINGSTOWN LINE.

At one o'clock the following members of the Town Commissioners were received as a deputation by the directors, in the Boardroom of the Terminus, Westland-row:—George Perrin, Francis J. Nugent, William Hayes, Thomas Casey, Patrick M. Slator, John Sullivan, William Masterson, Robert Meekins, Mr. John Lalor, solicitor to the commissioners; and Messrs. John Gray and John Reilly (representing the ratepayers), also attended the deputation. Mr. Alexander Boyle (director of the railway) occupied the chair.

Mr. George Perrin opened the business of the deputation. He stated that some time since a deputation of the ratepayers of Kingstown waited upon the commissioners requesting them to remonstrate with the directors of the Kingstown line on the course they had pursued in reference to the matters which he would now mention. The complaint of the ratepayers was that certain privileges which Kingstown had formerly enjoyed, and certain inducements which had previously existed to bring visitors to the town, had been taken away, and transferred to another district, Bray. He (Mr. Perrin) knew that the directors could do as they liked still; he thought attention ought to be paid to the matters of complaint, and proper remedial measures taken. In the first place it was complained that the bands had been withdrawn from Kingstown. He saw by an advertisement that the band was to go down to-day. Still the directors should recollect that the bands formerly went on Wednesdays and Saturdays, now they were to go on Wednesdays and Fridays; and although the alteration of a day might seem to be trifling, yet in truth it was not because Saturday was likely to attract more people than Friday. The band was sent to Bray on Saturday, and the people of Kingstown, who contributed so much to the prosperity of the line, complained of the preference thus shown to Bray. They also deprecated the establishment of a refreshment saloon for the sale of ale, porter, wine, and spirits in the former waiting-rooms of the Kingstown terminus. These waiting-rooms had afforded great accommodation to ladies and gentlemen for many years, and it was not very considerate to now abolish them for the purpose of having a licensed saloon, which was not wanted, but was calculated to become a nuisance. The Harbour Commissioners had twice given permission to seek the licence for wine and beer, but the magistrates refused it. Surely the directors would not ostensibly put themselves in opposition to the Town Commissioners in this matter. Mr. Perrin also complained, in the name of the commissioners acting for the public, of the interior condition of the first and second class carriages on the line; the latter, he said, were at times quite offensive. He admitted that the directors had accorded additional trains to Dalkey, and the people of Kingstown were grateful for the boon, although they conceived it might be still further extended. Again, the privilege of free conveyance of the parcels of subscribers had been withdrawn, which was felt to be a grievance, even although it seemed to be a small one. On Whit-Monday and Tuesday return tickets at the reduced fare were issued to Bray, but not to Kingstown. That was surely a grievance to the latter place, which had always enjoyed the advantage of the half-fare system on holidays, but now appeared to be thrown over for Bray, which also had the advantage of the single fare on Mondays—an advantage not given to Kingstown, although it ought. Mr. Perrin said he was sure the board, in whom he felt every confidence, would give the utmost consideration to these matters, and do all they could to satisfy the people of Kingstown.

Mr. Boyle said he did not mean to enter into any discussion of the matters mentioned. The chairman of the company was unable to be present, and, indeed, the board were not prepared to meet the statements made. (Sensation.) With respect to the bands, he might observe that the reason why they had not gone so often to Kingstown was, because nearly all the troops had left the city for the Curragh. The bands now available were very few, and, besides, the weather heretofore had been most unfavourable. There must have been some mistake as to the licence for the saloon. It was only for wine and beer, and the third-class saloon had been withdrawn. Besides, every railway terminus in Ireland had a refreshment saloon, and why should that be the exception? The directors, in compliance with the wish of the Kingstown people, had considerably increased the number of trains to Dalkey, and he did not hold out any hopes that any additional trains would be given. It was not a fact that return tickets at one fare were issued to Bray on Whit-Sunday or Tuesday, and the complaint in that respect broke down. He did not think that Kingstown had any right to complain about the parcel charge. The company were bound to maintain the line, and it should be recollected that the directors were only lessees of the Kingstown line, while they were the proprietors of the Wicklow. He could promise the deputation that the matters referred to would receive the earliest and best attention of the directors.

Mr. Perrin said he may have fallen into a mistake about the single fare to Bray on Whit-Monday and Tuesday; but there was no mistake in the fact that return tickets were issued to Bray and not to Kingstown.

Mr. John Reilly said he felt that the directors should understand the public feeling in regard to their management as it affected Kingstown. He did not agree with Mr. Perrin that they (the directors) had a right to do what they liked, because he (Mr. R.) was aware that great public companies had duties as well as rights, and their sole business was not to look after dividends. Public opinion percolated very slowly into boardrooms, as directors were prone to take a microscopic view in which their own interests were closely looked after, and the public interest was too frequently lost sight of. He (Mr. R.) disclaimed any intention to impute unworthy motives to the directors, but it might be useful to let them know how the public outside viewed their conduct. It was asserted and believed that they were sacrificing Kingstown to promote the welfare of Bray, and the chairman's observation, that they were only lessees of the Kingstown line, while they were proprietors of the Bray line, would naturally strengthen the public belief that they were deteriorating the line entrusted to their temporary management for their own pecuniary benefit. The carriages were disgracefully dirty—the urinals, independent of their deficiency, called for the interference of the sanitary officers. No holiday trips were given, as was usual. The bands question was explained, yet even there the preference in the scarcity of music was given to Bray. The public were deprived of what might be called a vested right in their waiting-rooms in Kingstown, and what he (Mr. Reilly) would not hesitate to call a discreditable attempt was made to convert them into taps for the encouragement of drunkenness. The pecuniary profit should be, in the eyes of the most prosperous company perhaps in the world, no consideration when the people of Kingstown looked upon the act as injurious and insulting. Kingstown was the principal entrance of strangers into Ireland, and he (Mr. R.) had seen strangers, instead of contemplating the beauties of the scene, or admiring the enterprise of the people, looking upon drunkenness and dissipation, thus affording a colour of proof of the truth of the charges made against their country. In short, the complaints were becoming loud and general, and an unfavourable contrast was being made between the new and old directors. The Quaker directory, as it was called, had everything clean, comfortable, and commodious; and everything, since they retired, has been for the worse, except in one instance, in which the present directors were justly entitled to their grateful approbation—the reduction in the return ticket. In everything else it would appear as if a settled purpose were acted upon to build up the fortunes of Bray upon the damage of Kingstown, and this result, unhappily, verifies the anticipations of some of the shareholders at the time their great property was entrusted to you. The people of Kingstown preferred to come to that board with the hope that the grievances complained of would meet prompt redress. Men who expended their money on the faith of public companies should not be liable to the variable plans of railway directors; and fortunately for the public, as well as for the directors of such companies themselves, there was a power to which appeal could be made—the Board of Trade. The kind assurance of the chairman gave them every hope that the board, composed of gentlemen of the standing whom he saw there, would deal with the question in a liberal spirit.

Mr. Boyle repeated that the directors would give their best attention to the matters referred to, and they would communicate on an early day with the commissioners.

The deputation then withdrew.

KINGSTOWN POLICE COURT.

Mr. F. T. Porter took his seat on the bench at half-past ten o'clock, and disposed of some cases, none of which possessed any feature of public interest.

No new yachts have arrived in the harbour.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAMS APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

EXPORT TRADE TO INDIA.

The "Times" adverts to the manner in which its former cautions respecting the trade with India were received, and shows they were fully justified; notwithstanding the storm of reproaches and denials, the more astute portion of the Lancashire traders quietly limited their business, while publicly upbraiding those who recommended that course.

A report published by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce speaks of the increasing gloom of the import market. The Calcutta market is glutted, not only with dried arrivals from England, but also with surplus stocks sent round from Bombay, where prices are still less satisfactory. The later shipments from England, it is added, must result in ruinous loss. Indeed, they are described to be about double the probable requirements, and a total cessation of consignments from this country for a couple of months would, it is believed, barely suffice to restore quotations to a paying point.

Besides this, special circumstances are in operation. Abundant native cotton crops promise to enable the native manufacturers to produce many kinds of goods at an advantage over Manchester, they will have in their favour cheap labour, cotton at their doors, and a bounty which, in any event, would amount to 10 per cent.

THE OXFORD-STREET MURDER.

The name of the murderer is Antonio D'herard, about 35 years of age, and a tailor by trade. Accompanied by his wife, a young woman named Caroline, aged 24, an Englishwoman, and very good-looking, he took a top floor at the house of Mr. Dolls, who occupies the ground floor only, the two intervening floors being empty. The head of the murdered woman had been thrown in a coal-cupboard, previously having been wrapped in a towel, evidently for the purpose of being conveyed away. It was found that attempts had been made to sever the legs and arms of the murdered woman from her body. Jealousy is alleged as the motive for the murder. On an examination of D'herard's body there were found pinched in ink on his breast the words "death to an unfaithful woman," also a good likeness in ink of the Emperor Napoleon.

NAPLES.

NAPLES, JUNE 28.—The new Ministry is formed as follows:—Commander Scindle, President of the Council; Commander de Martino, Foreign Affairs; Signor Delke Interior; Signor Manna, Finance; Prince Torrela, Ecclesiastical Affairs; Signor Mouvelli, Public Works; Marshal Lestucca, War; Admiral Garafalo, Marine.

The tricolour flag has been hoisted at the Royal Castle, and by the Neapolitan men-of-war, and has been saluted by the guns of the foreign men-of-war in the bay, and illuminations took place in the evening.

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

ZURICH, THURSDAY.—The Federal Council has received the official notification that England has declared, in reply to M. Thouvenel's note, that she accepts the first proposal of France, viz., the meeting of a Conference.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The report of the Federal Council to the Federal Assembly, on the Savoy Question, concludes by requesting the renewal of the powers conferred upon the Council on the 4th of April last to follow up the affairs.

PENINSULAR MAILS.

LISBON, JUNE 29.—The Tyne, with above mails, arrived here. She leaves for Southampton at noon, with 107 passengers and 27,000 in specie.

It appears, by official reports received by the Minister of War that since the 1st of January 72 Hessian soldiers have deserted in the Palatinate and passed into France.

The "Newcastle Chronicle" states that the Marchioness of Londonderry has declined the petition of the Roman Catholics of Seaham Harbour for a piece of land on which to erect a chapel.

We ("North British Mail") understand that it is in contemplation to have a grand review of the Volunteers in Scotland in the King's Park, Stirling, by the Queen, on her journey to the North in August. Stirling has been selected from its central position.

A TEXAS TRAGEDY.—On the night of the 11th ult., a negro slave in Orangeville, Fannin County, Texas, killed his master and mistress and two children. He was assisted, or declared that he was assisted, by two other negroes. He was seized by a crowd of the neighbours, and bound. At first he denied his guilt, but afterwards made a confession. He gave as a reason for the deed that "his master had not used him well of late, and he was about to sell him." The "Benham (Texas) Era" says:—"Many were in favour of burning him, and others of hanging; the latter, of course, having the most advocates, he was suspended from a limb of a tree in front of the house." A day or two after, the two accomplices of the negro were hanged on the same tree, and the bodies of all were there left suspended. From this it seems that they do, sometimes at least, talk about burning negroes at the South.

PIRACY IN THE INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.—Pirates were again beginning to make their appearance in the seas of the Archipelago. Accounts having been received at Batavia that they had been observed in the vicinity of Bawean, three steamers were immediately sent out in search of them. On the 20th April nine large pirate prahus appeared off the island Sapudi to the N.E. of Madura, and a number of the pirates landed, but they were driven off. During the latter part of March different parts of the coast of Celebes and the neighbouring islands were visited by pirates. On the island Kapoaposang they surprised three men, eight women, and a child, burning lime. They killed the men, and carried off the women and child. A native trader who had arrived at Makassar from Pare Pare, reported that he had seen four pirate prahus near the island Pulianjing, proceeding in a northern direction.

CO. TYRONE—THE WEATHER—THE CROPS.—We deeply regret to say that no change for the better has taken place in the weather since our last. From the extreme wetness of the season, the entire country must resort to the use of coal, the old turf being so exorbitantly high, and none have yet been cut for the present year. Flax has suffered much in many places from the fly and over-wetness of the ground; while the early hay crop must be entirely lost, if dry weather does not immediately set in. We are afraid there will be a very short crop of turnips, under any circumstances. The small quantity sown has been eaten by the fly, and it is now too late to sow swedes. More rain will injure the potatoes, and altogether the prospects of the country are at present very alarming.—*Tyrone Constitution.*

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.

(FROM THE QUEBEC CHRONICLE.)

It may take our citizens by surprise that the Prince de Joinville is in Quebec; but such is the case. He has taken up his quarters, temporarily, we believe, at the Clarendon. His visit is of a private nature, but the registration of his name at the Clarendon has naturally excited a great deal of interest, and many of our fellow-citizens will be desirous, if possible, to pay their homage to the distinguished visiter. We can't say how long the Prince will prolong his visit at the Clarendon.

A letter from Genoa of the 25th says:—"I think you may like to know that a steamer, of 800 tons and 300-horse power, which arrived this morning at Genoa, has been sold to Garibaldi for 480,000f. It belongs to a French company, and is called the Provence, a screw. This is the fourth steamer bought by Garibaldi. The others are the Amsterdam, Helvetia, and Beizance, besides two tugs."

WORKHOUSE INFIRMARIES IN IRELAND.—In the House of Commons, on Thursday night, petitions were presented by Mr. Corry, from the poor-law guardians of the Omagh Union, county of Tyrone, the union of Tullamore, and of Cashel, also from the surgeons and officers of the infirmaries of Cavan, King's County, Louth, Armagh, Tynan, Antrim, Roscommon, Londonderry, Limerick, Kerry, Monaghan, Kilkenny, Cashel, Kildare, Mayo, Drogheda, Wexford, Longford, Sligo, Galway, Down, Navan, and the Queen's County, against the establishment of workhouse infirmaries in Ireland, in those unions in which county infirmaries are situated.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

(FROM THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT.)

PALERMO, JUNE 20.—Yesterday the last Neapolitan troops left Palermo in 24 ships, among them 15 steamers. These ships had been assembling for the last two days. Most of the materiel had been embarked long ago, but was not sent off till the end. The same was done with the troops. Every day you saw the number of those on shore diminished, and yet comparatively few vessels left. To the very last the Neapolitans could not get rid of their fear of an attack on the part of the people in the town, so they did not like to leave a small force behind.

In order to prevent all disturbance and annoyance on the part of the population, Garibaldi had asked to be informed 24 hours before they would leave, and the evening before yesterday the message was sent that all would be ready by 11 o'clock the next day. Already, the night before, the troops were withdrawn from the Vicariato, a large fortified prison, and all the troops embarked, with the exception of the 9th battalion of Chasseurs. In the Castellamare nothing remained but two companies of infantry and seven political prisoners.

Already, before the disbanding of the *squadre*, all the posts towards the Neapolitan line had been occupied by the Cacciatori, who inspired thorough confidence. Yesterday evening these posts were considerably strengthened, partly to prevent any one passing out, and partly to be there ready to take possession of the ground abandoned by the Neapolitans.

At half-past 8 the two companies and the seven prisoners were embarked from the Castello; the latter were taken to the Mole, where likewise Lanza and his staff went. When the Neapolitans had left, our posts advanced, and took possession of the Castle. Colonel Cenni, the Commandant of Palermo, was charged by Garibaldi to be present at the final evacuation, and to take over the prisoners. Four carriages from the Palace were ordered to take down the Commandant, the Pretori of the town, and some of the officers of the Staff. In going, the town was quiet enough, most people having been ignorant that the final evacuation would take place so soon in the day. Still it is never easy to drive through the narrow streets of Palermo, especially now when there is still much rubbish remaining from the barricades as well as the bombardment. The municipality, or rather those employed by it (which comes to the same) had been remiss, too, in clearing the road, so the carriages had to take a large round outside the town to get towards the Mole, where, according to the convention, the final act of the evacuation was to take place. A Palermitan mob, take whatever precautions you will, is sure to penetrate; so it came that, in spite of the sentries, a good number had found their way outside. The collection of a certain quantity of mob was so much the more difficult to prevent, as all along from the Quattro Venti there is a row of houses facing the sea, which extends down to the Castellaccio and the Mole. Besides this, the merchant vessels and fishing boats had been allowed to go inside the Mole since the convention was signed, and added their share to the inhabitants and their friends. Of course the few remnants of the *squadre* could not miss such a good opportunity, and they had taken up a position *motu proprio* far beyond our regular sentries. They were sent back ignominiously, and the Commandant and his *cortege* proceeded to the landing-place of the Mole, where the last battalion of the Neapolitans were drawn up in a column close to the iron gate which leads to the sea.

Here the Commandante di Piazza got out of his carriage, and went on foot to the head of the Mole to draw up the "proces verbal," and receive the prisoners. But long before he arrived there the tricolour had begun to show itself on all the houses and on all the ships. Indeed, the Neapolitan flag was scarcely taken down from the flagstaff on the Castellaccio when you saw already some enterprising inhabitants of the neighbourhood hoist the tricolour. Every new appearance of a tricolour elicited shouts and bravos from the inhabitants who collected to have a last look at the Neapolitans, and nothing proved the ascendancy of Garibaldi's officers more than the way in which they silenced these untimely manifestations.

I cannot tell what bitter feeling of hatred was in that last parting cast on these Neapolitan soldiers. The feeling of hatred is beyond anything you can conceive. On the part of the Neapolitan soldiers there appeared to be a listless, almost stupified look; they are the very *beau ideal* of a machine soldier; tall, well-equipped pieces of wood. While the Commandant of Palermo was away they marched off company by company, and embarked in one of the steamers close by.

A shout coming from the Mole announced that the formalities were over and the prisoners were coming. They arrived just at the moment when the last Neapolitan detachment left, and at the same time arose a cheer of joy and a shower of hisses, the first for the prisoners and the second for the Neapolitans. The families and friends of the prisoners had come to meet them, and for several minutes there was kissing and hugging, after which every one who could get into a carriage, and the *cortége* went off towards the town.

Had the Neapolitans released the prisoners when they were asked to do so, the whole thing would have passed off quietly enough. By keeping them until they went they prepared a triumphal entry for them. Even before the town was reached the crowd was numbering thousands, and all this living mass thronged into the narrow streets, where other thousands were waiting. All the inhabitants on their balconies throwing flowers and raising unceasing, frantic cheers, especially the women, who were collected at every corner, and not a few of whom tried to follow the carriages, seemed perfectly mad, screaming and yelling as if they were possessed. Such must have been the screams of the Dames de la Halle once in Paris, only they had nothing to do with Santa Rosalia, who plays a great part here, and who gets more "evvivas" than any one else. The bells, which moved so languidly during the bombardment, helped to increase the din, and between the two they made such a monster "charivari" for the departing Neapolitans that they actually drowned the sound of the cannon. General Lanza warmly took leave of Admiral Mundy, and received his farewell salute.

Step by step the human mass advanced cheering and yelling to the Palazzo Reale. When the carriages arrived, each of them was decorated with one or more tricolours, and covered with shrubs and flowers. The released prisoners, all young men, from 20 to 30, went up, together with their families, to thank their Liberator. He embraced them all round, and was himself so overcome with emotion that he could scarcely utter a word, and soon after withdrew. This feeling with the people is the great secret of Garibaldi's influence; he holds, as it were, in his own person the whole life of the masses.

The evacuation took place exactly at noon, but it was nearly 3 p.m. before the triumphal progress of the prisoners was over. In the meantime the Neapolitans had been getting gradually under way, but it was not before late in the afternoon that they got out. Eight steamers, with four transports in tow, went off towards Naples or Salerno, while seven steamers, towing the frigate of the Commodore, a corvette, and three transports, went towards the Straits, whether to Calabria or Messina is not known, except that the frigate is ordered to that place. The crowd, having accompanied the released prisoners to the Palazzo, rolled back to the Toledo and the streets parallel to it, to witness the departure of the Neapolitans. On this occasion there was no one to prevent them from hissing to their hearts' content, and they did indulge in it, although there was little chance of the Neapolitans hearing it. A batch of boys who had broken off the head of the statue of the present King's father amused themselves in the meanwhile with dragging it about the Marina, accompanying the procession with a chorus of their screeching voices.

ITALY.

A correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Turin, on the 25th inst., says:—

Contributions in aid of Garibaldi's enterprise are pouring in on all sides. Of the generous help it has received from England I need not speak; France, Belgium, and Switzerland are sending money and arms. A Swedish foundry has sent six cannon, and America sends many more. In Italy millions are being subscribed, and there are about 50,000 volunteers anxious to join. I believe that in a few days a regular line of steamers will run between Genoa and Sicily. The undertaking is projected by a company consisting partly of French and partly of Genoese.

Count Dann, one of the very few Hungarians who have ranged themselves on the side of absolutism, has just shot himself at Viterbo. He was there organising a regiment of cavalry out of the Austrian soldiers who had been discharged or sent there. The ridicule which has been thrown upon these soldiers of the Pope has already driven away many officers; others are on the point of taking themselves off; and the few who remain through punctilio or necessity are so constantly meeting with annoyances and disappointments, that they lose heart and spirit; so that it is no wonder if one of them has committed suicide. To serve the Pope voluntarily is at this time of day a sort of moral suicide, and that is only a step removed from material suicide.

Garibaldi has issued two proclamations, one to his *cacciatori*, urging them to prepare for fresh combats which may point equally to an attack on Messina or a disembarkation on the mainland; and the other to the bands of Sicilian peasants, thanking them, commending them, and setting them at liberty to follow their ordinary pursuits. The fact is these bands are no longer of any use to him. For this kind of extempore warfare, so to speak, town volunteers are much better.

ROME.

A letter from Rome in the *Perseverance* of Milan says:—

General de Lamoriciere is greatly disappointed and has no confidence in the result of his mission. A few days ago, in conversation with one of his friends, he said, "I have been completely deceived as to the situation of the Roman government. I was told that I should find an army not in a very bad condition; that I should be furnished with all the means necessary for completing its organisation; that all the money I wanted for that purpose would be placed at my disposal, and that I should receive all the co-operation I might desire on the part of the people, who were entirely devoted to the government. I have found everything quite the reverse. The army is completely demoralised, without instruction, and without discipline; I am in want of all the elements for organising and completing it; the sums the most absolutely required are obtained with difficulty, and the feelings of the people are most hostile to the Papal government. In this state of things, you will perceive that, with my best wishes, it is impossible for me to succeed in my mission."

ALGERIA.

We read in the *Akhbar* of the 20th June:—

The military operations lately directed by General Desvaux in the east of the Kabylia are in full progress. The march of our troops through the revolted districts was effected without encountering any serious obstacle.

Whilst the Ahrres, the Ais, and the Beni-Askar gave the general all the satisfaction he required of them, the Beni-Whetab, trusting to the natural impediments presented by their country, ventured upon a combat before making their submission.

A few shots fired into our camp on the night of the 12th of June brought upon them a severe chastisement. On the 15th of June our columns penetrated into the heart of their country, and occupied all the principal positions.

This success cost us three men killed, one of whom was an officer, and fifteen wounded. As usual, the *armes des précision* in the hands of our riflemen caused the Kabyles a much more serious loss. Their principal village has since been burnt without an attempt being made to defend it.

The sick and wounded of the column have been sent to Milah.

The sanitary state of the troops is excellent.

At the departure of the courier the report was current that the land occupied by M. Delacroix, situated at the mouth of the Oued-Kebir, had been attacked and plundered by the marauding river tribes.

LETTERS FROM SAVOY AND NICE.—According to a communication which has been received from the French Post-office, all the regulations and rates of postage in force in France have been extended to Savoy and Nice. Letters, newspapers, and other printed papers addressed to Savoy and Nice will, therefore, in future, be forwarded in the mails for France, and will be subject in all respects to the rates of postage and general regulations applicable to correspondence addressed to France.—(By command of the Postmaster-General) Rowland Hill, Secretary.—General Post-office, June 27.

THE CAMP OF CHALONS.—A letter from the camp of Chalons, in *Galignani* says:—"So little is said about the camp that few people are, perhaps, aware that 30,000 men are now collected here. Nearly the same arrangements have been adopted as in preceding years; but shed and huts for the reception of an entire division, instead of a single brigade, have been constructed. All the troops have arrived except the artillery, of which four batteries of 150 men each have yet to come. General Count de Rochebouet, who commands that arm, has just made his appearance. The baggage train, the gendarmerie, and the engineers occupy their former positions. The division of cavalry is, as before, placed between the railway and the Roman road. The men are in tents, and the horses picqueted about. The first division of infantry occupies two lines of tents near the station, in advance of the quarters of the artillery; the second division holds the huts near the cavalry; and the third, two lines of tents at the extremity of the camp. The huts are distributed in the proportion of one for from eight to twelve soldiers, and one for four non-commissioned officers. The officers in the huts are very comfortably lodged. For the moment, the troops are only employed in exercise by battalions; the grand manœuvres will certainly not commence before the month of August, when it is thought the Emperor will be present. Marshal the Duke de Magenta, who commands the camp, intends to occupy the troops this year in long marches."

PRIMITIVE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The preachers and representatives comprising the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Conference assembled in their large chapel, South Great George's-street, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., when prayer-meetings were conducted in the morning at half past 6 o'clock, at 12 o'clock noon; and in the evening at half-past 7 o'clock. The returns from the different circuits and missions show an increase of 5,500 members during the past year, besides some 2,000 who remain on trial. This remarkable manifestation of the Divine approval was regarded by the conference with great satisfaction, and led to solemn thanksgiving to God for the glorious revival with which the connexion had been blessed.

On to-morrow the usual sermons on behalf of the education of the preachers' children will be preached in their chapel, South Great George's-street, in the morning at half-past 9 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Thursday evening, July the 5th, the annual missionary meeting will be held in the same place; chair to be taken at 7 o'clock precisely. From the fact that so many very striking cases of conversion have occurred during the year, it is expected the meeting will be a very interesting one.

HARROW SCHOOL—SPEECH DAY.

The last Thursday in June is invariably a gala day at Harrow, for on that anniversary the prominent scholars of that noble foundation, Harrow School, deliver their prize speeches. Yearly these gatherings increase in interest. Owing to the eminent men who have presided over the school for the last twenty years, the school has made continuous progress. The late Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Neeld, Mr. A. Beresford Hope, Mr. Botfield, and Viscount Ebrington evinced their gratitude to the seat of their early education by conferring prizes, so that the speech list now almost doubles in length that of the year 1840.

On Thursday there was an unusually large muster, particularly of old Harrovians. Lord Palmerston for a few hours separated himself from the cares and anxieties of his exalted official position to seek again the haunts of his boyhood; Lord Brougham, Lord Wensleydale, the Archbishop of York, and other illustrious personages, of whom our country is proud, met on this occasion. Among the strangers was the wealthy Parsee, Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who apparently took great interest in the proceedings.

Shortly before one o'clock the head master entered the speech room, accompanied by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the visitor; the Archbishop of York, and a select circle of friends, and took his seat fronting the rostrum. In close proximity to the head master and the rev. visitor were seated the Marquis of Abercorn, K.G., Mr. G. C. Glyn, M.P., the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, M.A., and the Right Hon. J. H. S. Sotheron Escourt, M.P., governors of the foundation; Lord Brougham, Viscount Palmerston, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Wensleydale, the Dean of Chichester, the Countess of Clarendon, Lady J. Russell, Viscountess Ebrington, the Dowager Countess Spencer and Lady Sarah Spencer, and a host of the nobility and gentry. Indeed, many persons of quality, owing to the limited accommodation the room afforded, were unable to procure admission, and were compelled to seek refuge in the school-yard. Ample and considerate provision was there made for the company who could not obtain access to the speech-room. The interesting proceedings of the day then commenced.

Mr. Ridley, the captain of the school, is the eldest son of Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., M.P. The head master, in handing to Mr. Ridley the prizes he had so honourably gained, congratulated him on his success, and also complimented him for his industry and exemplary conduct during the period he had been at the school.

The speeches, which were of more than an average quality, were attentively listened to by the Archbishop of Canterbury and other distinguished individuals, and it will be gratifying to those interested in the school to learn that the reverend and venerable visitor expressed the satisfaction and delight he experienced in finding that the vigour and talent of the school was kept up so creditably.

At a quarter to three the head master and company left the speech-room. On departing there was the customary demonstrations in the schoolyard on the part of the boys. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, Lord Brougham, Lord Palmerston, Lord Wensleydale, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan (the late respected head master), &c, were warmly cheered, more particularly the last-mentioned gentleman.

The majority of the company repaired to the residence of the Rev. H. M. Butler, to partake of his hospitality. A sumptuous *dejeuner* was provided under the auspices of Mr. Maude, of Baker-street.

Irish Railway Returns.

MADE UP TO THE RESPECTIVE DATES AS UNDER.

Name of Railway.	1860. £	s.	d.	1859. £	s.	d.
Ballymena and Portrush, June 23	368	12	0	385	5	0
Belfast and Northern Counties, June 23	1325	5	0	1090	18	0
Belfast and County Down, June 23	652	1	0	551	2	0
Cork and Bandon, June 23	317	2	0	290	8	0
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage, June 23	282	16	0	273	9	0
Dublin and Belfast Junction, June 24	1312	9	0	1222	19	0
Dublin and Drogheda, June 24	2110	6	0	1961	8	0
Dublin and Wicklow, June 23	2218	17	0	2125	15	0
Dundalk, Ennisk. & Londonderry, June 24	1677	1	0	1404	12	0
Great Southern & Western, June 23*	8126	1	0	7403	18	0
Irish South Eastern, June 22	306	2	0	341	0	0
Limerick and Ennis, June 23	217	1	0	137	18	0
Midland Great Western, June 24	5442	4	0	4900	15	0
Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rostr., June 24	103	0	0	80	0	0
Ulster, June 24	1798	8	0	1574	3	0
Waterford and Limerick, June 23	1187	9	0	1421	8	0
Waterford and Kilkenny, June 23	275	2	0	437	19	0
Waterford and Tramore, June 13	77	0	0	181	0	0

* The above includes the receipts of the Killarney Junction and the Tralee and Killarney lines, now amalgamated with this line, which are not included in the receipts for the corresponding week of last year (226 miles open).

The traffic returns for the majority of the Irish Railways contrast favourably with those of the corresponding period of last year. On the Belfast and Northern Counties line the improvement has been £240, on the Dublin and Drogheda it has been £150, and on the Dublin and Belfast Junction £200. The Ulster line shows an increase of £220, and on the United Londonderry and Enniskillen and Dundalk and Enniskillen lines there is an improvement of £270. The receipts of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company are greater by £400; this, however, is not more than the increase which should accrue from the greater number of miles open. The takings of the Midland Great Western Railway Company are £500 greater than in the like week of last year, but in this sum is included about £60 for working a portion of the Great Northern and Western Railway.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH RETURNS.

	1859.	1858
Birkenhead	£2786	3988
Bristol and Exeter	7664	7387
Great Western	85572	87755
Great Northern	24323	22355
Lancashire and Yorkshire	37010	47030
London and North Western	81260	79778
London and Brighton	18624	21567
London and South Western	21354	24685
Manchester, Sheffield, &c.	11856	15016
Midland	33360	37745
North Eastern	36719	36487
North British	5867	5623
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton	5337	5356
South Eastern	21532	23058
West Hartlepool	4243	3347
Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee	3361	3247
Edinburgh and Glasgow	6727	5585
Glasgow and South Western	8204	7215
Scottish North Eastern	3340	3405

THE PROVINCIAL BANK IN OMAGH.—The many customers and friends of the Provincial Bank in this town and district will regret to learn that the establishment has lost the services of one of its most efficient and obliging officers, Archibald Gracie, Esq., who, after the long and laborious service of upwards of twenty-four years as the accountant of this branch, has resigned a situation which he filled with so much credit to himself and advantage to the public, and in which his services have been so unaccountably overlooked. Mr. Gracie is, we understand, soon to leave Omagh, and he and his amiable wife will carry with them the best wishes of the entire community.—*Tyrone Constitution.*

ACCIDENT ON THE DUBLIN AND DROGHEDA RAILWAY.

Yesterday morning an accident, which at first seemed to have been attended with very serious consequences, occurred on this line. It appears that, as usual, the mail train left the Amiens-street Terminus at half-past eight o'clock. It is ordinarily assisted by a pilot engine attached to the last carriage, while moving up the ascent near Raheny. Upon this occasion, however, instead of its being fastened in the usual manner, the pilot engine did not leave at the same time as the train, but followed shortly after, and, not having slackened speed, ran in upon the hind carriage of the train. Providentially, nothing calamitous occurred, beyond the bruising of some of the passengers, and the great fright occasioned to them all. The guard was severely cut, from an injury received by him at the time, in the back of the head, but, by the prompt assistance of the medical gentleman provided immediately by the officers of the company, he was enabled to resume his ordinary occupation. None of the carriages, except the last, the buffers of which were broken, received any damage. We are happy to state that beyond the above facts no harm was done. The unfortunate driver of the pilot engine, through whose negligence the accident is supposed to have occurred, has been placed under arrest.

CORK AND BANDON RAILWAY COMPANY.

In compliance with the standing order of the House of Lords, a special general meeting of the proprietary was convened yesterday, at the office of the company, 45, Talbot-street, for the purpose of submitting to the proprietors a bill now pending in Parliament, intituled "A Bill to incorporate a Company for making Railways in the West part of Cork, and for other purposes." At 12 o'clock,

PATRICK GREHAN, Esq., took the chair.

The Secretary, Mr. James H. Connell, having read the advertisement convening the meeting,

The Chairman proceeded to explain the objects for which they had been called together. He said that by the proposed enactment it was sought to obtain powers for an extension of the Cork and Bandon Railway to Skibbereen. In the progress of the bill some amendments were made, none of which much affected the Cork and Bandon Company, and, therefore, it would not be necessary to refer to them in detail. One was the limitation of the borrowing powers of the new company. They had sought powers to borrow a sum equal to half their capital at 5 per cent, but the Legislature refused to permit them to raise more than £66,000, and not to pay a higher rate of interest than 4½ per cent. The bill was one which, in its present shape, he thought the meeting ought to approve, and he therefore begged to move that they do approve of it as amended by the House of Commons.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Elliott, and passed unanimously.

The proceedings then terminated.

There were very few shareholders present, but a great number of proxies were sent in assenting to the measure.

CORK, BLARNEY, AND MACROOM JUNCTION RAILWAY.

Sir John Macneill, C.E., has made his report to the sub-provisional committee with respect to this line. It comprises much more than was originally known to the public. It proposes an extension from the Blarney station of the Great Southern and Western Railway to Castletown-Berehaven, with a distinct branch into the city of Cork from a point at Blarney, a branch to Dunmanway and Skibbereen from a point at Inchigeela, and a branch into the town of Bantry from a point at Glengariffe.

The report gives some details in reference to the survey made by Mr. W. Lewis, which comprised only the first portion of the line, that from the Blarney station to Macroom, with a distinct branch to Cork. From this report it appears that the line to Macroom would leave the Great Southern and Western line at a point about a mile and a half south of the present Blarney station. On leaving the Great Southern and Western line north of the Monard viaduct, it would run in a south-westerly direction, passing about one-eighth of a mile to the north side of the town of Blarney, a distance of one mile from the junction, with a descending gradient of 1 in 110. From Blarney it would run in the same direction, close to the Tower village, passing in its course the St. Ann's Hill Hydropathic Establishment at a distance of one-eighth of a mile. The gradients here would be about 1 in 27, 1 in 570, and 1 in 700 for a distance of three miles and a half.

From Tower village it would proceed in nearly a western direction to Dripsey, a distance of five miles and a half, with gradients of 1 in 110, 1 in 120, and 1 in 200, and a horizontal of a mile and a quarter. In its course to Dripsey it would pass close to Cloghroe House on the north side, and through Sir George Colthurst's demesne at Ardrum for a distance of one mile. From Dripsey, where the line goes near Mr. Greer's paper mills, it would run in the same westerly direction, close to and a little to the southward of Coachford, a distance from Dripsey of three miles, with gradients of 1 in 143, 1 in 242, 1 in 352, and horizontal. From Coachford to Macroom, a distance of eight miles, the gradients would be 1 in 110, 1 in 136, 1 in 156, and 1 in 242, and horizontal.

In its course from Coachford to Macroom it would cross the river Lee near Leemount House, at an elevation of forty feet, through Forrest, and again crossing the river Lee near Ballytrasna, at an elevation of fifty feet, and the river Sullane at an elevation of twenty-five, it would terminate in the town of Macroom, on the north side, in fields free from buildings, at a short distance from the market-square, and nearly in the same level.

The total distance from the junction with the Great Southern and Western Railway to this point would be nineteen miles and a half, and the total distance to Cork twenty-four miles. The steepest gradient would be 1 in 110, and the sharpest curve would not exceed half a mile, and that only in two instances. On the remainder of the line the curves would not exceed one mile in radius. The greater portion of the line would be quite straight and favourable for working at a cheap mileage rate.

From Macroom station the line may hereafter be constructed to Kenmare and Castletown-Berehaven, with branches to Dunmanway and Bantry. The distance from Macroom to Bantry would be about twenty-nine miles.

Sir John Macneill, in his report, says, "I am prepared to say that the whole line can be executed for £5,000 per mile exclusive of land or stations, the masonry being executed for a double line of rails with the earthwork for a single line, and a single line of permanent way with 75lb. rails."

He estimates the cost of the line to Macroom for works £111,000, and for stations £6,000; making a total of £117,000, exclusive of land, which he estimates at £500 per mile. He does not include in his estimate anything for rolling stock, as he takes it for granted that an arrangement would be made with the Great Southern and Western Railway for haulage.

It is understood that Mr. Lewis, Sir John Macneill's assistant, will arrive in this city to-day to survey the continuation of the line from Blarney into Cork through the Watercourse, and to point as a convenient to the Weighhouse as possible; after which, it is said, Sir John Macneill will re-inspect the line and amend the report, and make out a new estimate. A meeting will then be convened in this city. It is suggested that tramways should be laid down from the terminus to join the quays and also the termini of the Great Southern and Western and Cork and Youghal Railways.

It is stated that a correspondence has taken place between the promoters of this line and the directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway, which, it appears, concluded in an intimation on the part of the directors that, having considered certain propositions made to them by the promoters, they were of opinion that when the independant line into Cork should be compleated they saw no objection to a branch line joining theirs at or near the Blarney station, but they did not feel themselves warranted in promising any pecuniary assistance whether to the main line or branch.

SUICIDE BY AN INTENDED BRIDE.—A young lady named Martha Work, daughter of Mr. Hastings Work, of East Granby, Connecticut, died suddenly at Simsbury, under singular and mysterious circumstances. She bore an unblemished character, and the day of her marriage was fixed for Tuesday, May 29. Her intended husband, Mr. Walter Loomis, of Windsor, is a young man of excellent character, in good circumstances, and is universally respected. Miss Work taught school last summer in Windsor, as she had done previously, and subsequently in other places. She was an estimable, prudent girl, had a good education, saved her money, and had a little sum of her own against her wedding day. She was esteemed by all who knew her. She had been engaged to Mr. Loomis for (we believe) more than half a year, though when rallied by her female friends about her approaching marriage, she has on more than one occasion during the last three months said she would never be married—that her death would occur to prevent it. She stated this last winter to a lady acquaintance who was rallying her about her expected marriage, with the remark that a *chemise* upon which she was working was to be worn on the occasion of the marriage, when Miss Work answered that she would be laid out in it for her funeral. She had also requested her sister to give various things to Mr. Loomis (rings, &c.), and had expressed a desire that if she died she might be laid out in her wedding dress. A *post mortem* examination was made, conducted by Drs. Kellogg and Newton, of Suffield, and Hanlin, of East Granby. Upon opening the stomach, the presence of prussic acid was at once made manifest by its powerful and peculiar odour, which accounted for her death.

ANECDOTE OF LORD LYNDHURST.—The following anecdote of the venerable Lord Lyndhurst is but little known:—At the time when, as Mr. Copley, he used to be retained in every important case, a special retainer carried him to Truro, where, as the town was full at the assizes, and the regular counsel on the circuit had pre-engaged all the lodgings, he found it impossible to get a bed, and consented to lie during the night upon a sofa at his inn. The circumstance coming to the knowledge of the curate of the parish, he waited upon him and tendered the use of a bed in his house, which after a fatiguing journey was gladly accepted. In this family Mr. Copley saw so much that was amiable that on taking his leave in a day or two after, he told the curate that if ever he became Lord Chancellor he should have the first living within his gift. The curate thought little more of the promise, taking it to be a compliment of course. However, in sixteen years after it occurred that Mr. (then Sir John) Copley was promoted to the bench and almost immediately elevated to the woolsack; and within two days of the latter event, it happened that a living in Cornwall came into his gift, worth £800 per annum, and though the curate had by this time forgotten the promise, yet Lord Lyndhurst's sense of his kindness and worth was not obliterated, and he astonished and gratified his worthy host, who by this time had ten or a dozen children starving on a curacy of £80 a year, by a spontaneous letter, informing him that the vacant living was his.—*Court Circular.*

Law Intelligence.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

His honour sat at 11 o'clock.

Carroll v. Barrett.

This case was opened on the previous day, and resumed yesterday. It was a cause petition praying for the specific performance of an agreement by which the petitioner alleges that the respondent agreed "to take from him the house No. 15, Nassau-street, for the residue of the term under which it was held by the petitioner, from the trustees of Simpson's Hospital, with certain gas fittings and tubes, save and except some particular articles, including a large chandelier, and the respondent to pay a sum of £300 upon the day the lease should be executed." It appeared that the lease had been made to the petitioner, by the trustees of the hospital, under the provisions of 3d George III., and the interest in the premises was sold by him to the respondent, with the intention of removing to another place of residence. When the case came before his honour in December last, an order of reference to the Master was made, directing an inquiry and report to be made, whether a good title to the house in question could be set up by the petitioner. The Master reported that the title was good, to which the respondent took exceptions, on the ground that no proof had been given that the trustees had a good title; secondly, that they had no power to make the lease; thirdly, that the original lease contained a clause that the tenant should not remove any fixtures whatsoever, and that the petitioner, by removing a fixture from a shop window incurred a forfeiture of the lease; and, fourthly, that although the petitioner had sold the fixtures, he had no title to do so.

At the close of the arguments,

The Master of the Rolls said he was of opinion the Master had no proof of the lessor's title, although he thought the absence of proof in this particular had only been the result of a miscarriage in the office. No power was vested in the trustees to make a lease except for building purposes, and, therefore, every lease, according to the old principle, not made in pursuance of the powers of the lessor, was null and void. There unquestionably was not any fraud or impropriety intended by the parties, but the contract was perfectly unintelligible, and could not be considered as a proper instrument until the draught was prepared in unambiguous language. He thought it was perfectly manifest that when the respondent offered to take an assignment of the premises and fixtures, it was not his intention that the petitioner should keep the fixtures, but that he was under the impression he had purchased them. He was of opinion that the respondent laboured under a mistake, and under such circumstances (Master of the Rolls) would not grant an order for specific performance, to compel him to act upon an agreement, when it was sworn by him that he believed he had made a purchase of the fixtures from the petitioner.

Serjeant Lawson said, that in order to put an end to the litigation, since his lordship entertained so strong an opinion that the specific performance could not be enforced, he would advise his client (the petitioner) to consent to the dismissal of the petition, but without costs.

His Honour said he was quite sure the title of the lessor could be easily proved.

The petition was then dismissed, without costs.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

Milliken v. Sharpe.

The hearing of this case was resumed at the sitting of the court, and terminated in a verdict for the defendant.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Mr. Joy, Q.C.; and Mr. Henry Fitzgibbon. Attorney—Mr. J. Carmichael.

Counsel for the defendant—The Solicitor-General, Mr. Armstrong, Q.C.; and Mr. Sidney. Attorney—Mr. F. Lawler.

Croker v. Scovell.

Counsel applied in this case that the damages, £300, given for the plaintiff should be kept in court, or that execution should be stayed until the decision of the court above was obtained upon the execution taken on behalf of the defendant.

Mr. Philip Keogh appeared to oppose the motion.

His Lordship refused the motion, with costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—YESTERDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

Keilty v. Jessop.

The further hearing of this case, the particulars of which have been already reported, was resumed at the sitting of the court.

The defendant's case was only partly heard when the court rose.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

Robert King v. the Promoter Life Assurance Company.

This case, which occupied the court for eight days, concluded yesterday evening, at an advanced hour. The learned Chief Baron was occupied during the entire day in delivering a lucid and able charge to the jury.

The action was brought to recover two sums of £1,000 and £100, being the amounts of policies of assurance, effected on the life of John Stevenson, deceased, of Dungannon. The company defended the action on the ground that they had been deceived into effecting the policies by false representations and suppression as to the state of health of the life at the time it was insured.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff on both policies.

The Solicitor-General, Mr. Whiteside, Q.C.; Mr. Joy, Q.C.; and Mr. W. Vance, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C.; Mr. Ferguson, and Mr. D. C. Heron, for the company.

JUDGES' CHAMBER—YESTERDAY.

Mr. Justice Keogh sat yesterday to hear chamber motions for the three law courts.

Lavelle v. Bole.

Mr. Blake, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Michael Morris, applied on behalf of the plaintiff in this case to have an issue settled. It will be remembered the action has been instituted by the Rev. Mr. Lavelle, a Roman Catholic clergyman of Partry to recover damages from the defendant, Mr. Bole, for an alleged libel, published in the *Mayo Constitution*, of which the defendant is the proprietor. Mr. Lavelle complained that he was described in the defendant's newspaper as "a turbulent and troublesome character." The defendant, as a defence, set out some letters which he alleged were libels on other persons. The plaintiff now desired to have it open to him to investigate whether the letters in question were libels as alleged. To this Mr. Bole objected and tendered an issue whether this defence pleaded as a justification to a portion of the alleged libel was true in substance and fact.

Mr. Buchanan appeared in support of the latter issue.

Judge Keogh made an order giving the issue as tendered by the plaintiff.

COURT OF PROBATE—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Hon. Judge Keatinge and a Special Jury.)

Ard v. Feeran.

The hearing of this case was resumed at the sitting of the court and has not concluded.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

(Before Judge Berwick.)

In re J. Chambers.

The bankrupt was a merchant tailor in Frederick-street, and the meeting was for final examination. It having been stated that some property was in the possession of the bankrupt previous to his bankruptcy, which was not duly accounted for, the court adjourned the final examination until a satisfactory account for the property in question was rendered.

Mr. Carr, with Mr. Hunter, was for the assignee; Mr. Larkin for the bankrupt; Messrs. Sidney and O'Loughlin for creditors.

In re J. Bryson.

This was a meeting for final examination, but the bankrupt did not attend, owing to ill health.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

In re M. M'Donnell.

The bankrupt was a shopkeeper in Enniskillen and the meeting was for final examination and choice of assignee. Mr. Hall of Trinity-street, was appointed, and the final examination was adjourned for a fortnight.

LANDED ESTATES COURT—YESTERDAY.

Judge Hargreave sat yesterday to dispose of the following properties:—

KING'S COUNTY.

In the matter of the estate of Richard Adamson, owner and petitioner.

The lands of Mullagherna, and Ballintegard, held in fee, containing 153 statute acres; nett annual profit rent, £109. Adjourned, the bidding being insufficient.

Messrs. Gresson and Clarke, solicitors.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

In the matter of the estate of the Rev. H. Crawford and another, owners and petitioners.

Lot 1—The lands of Ballyvadlea, containing 316 statute acres, held under fee-farm grant; nett annual profit rent, £219 11s 10d. Mr. Gausseen bought in trust at £5,150.

Lot 2—Part of the town of Mullinahone (Killaghy and Fethard-streets), same tenure, containing 6a 1r 11p, stat ute measure; nett profit rent, £45 6s 8d. Purchased by Mr. Keating, at £740.

Lot 3—Part of the lands of Killaghy, containing 320 statute acres, same tenure; nett profit rent, £189. Mr. Kirkham bought this, at £7,150.

Mr. Robert Mease, solicitor.

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF GALWAY.

In the matter of the estate of James Browne, Esq., owner and petitioner.

Lot 1—Part of the lands of Gortaleva, &c., containing 145a 3r 31p, statute measure; nett profit rent, £80. Sold to Mr. Kyne, in trust for the Most Rev. Dr. M'Evily, at £2,150.

Lot 2—Other part of said lands of Gortaleva, called River View, 26a 2r 6p; yearly rent, £18 17s 5d. Bought by Mr. Comyn, at £410.

Lot 3—Other part of the lands of Gortaleva, 32a 0r 37p; nett profit rent, £20. Sold to Mr. Power at £500.

Lot 4—Part of same lands, 57a 1r 20p; yearly profit rent, £27 5s. Purchased at £800, by Mr. Macnamara, in trust.

Lot 5—Part of same townland, 51a 2r 22p; nett profit rent, £33 5s. Mr. Kyne was the buyer, in trust, for the Most Rev. Dr. M'Evily, at £970.

Lot 6—Other part of same lands, 50a statute measure; nett profit rent, £30 14s 6d. Sold to Mr. Rooney, at £900.

Lot 7—House and premises situate in Flood-street, also house situate on the Merchant's-road, in the town of Galway; nett annual profit rent for both houses, £46 2s 11d. Adjourned, there being no bidding.

Mr. Wm. C. Cunningham, solicitor.

MASONIC FESTIVAL IN BANBRIDGE.—Sunday last, having been St. John's Day, the brethren of Banbridge celebrated the festival on Tuesday, 26th inst. The members of Lodges Nos. 119, 124, and 336 assembled in their lodge-rooms, and, after having transacted the business of their several lodges, met together in the Railway Hotel for supper, where the largest number of brethren that has assembled for a similar purpose in this town for many years sat down to an excellent supper, which was furnished for them by Mr. Cowan, the proprietor. After ample justice had been done to the good things provided for them, Br. Dennis Leonard, Prince Lerosecroix, was called to the chair, and Br. J. Scott to the vice chair. A number of loyal and masonic sentiments were given during the evening from the chair, and introduced with his usual eloquence by the worthy chairman. The pleasure of the evening was greatly enhanced by several of the brethren giving some good masonic songs, accompanied by Brother Norris on the harmonium. After an evening of great enjoyment spent in "peace, love, and harmony," the brethren separated, highly delighted with all the proceedings of the meeting, and their brotherly intercourse with each other.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are undeniably the finest Medicine in the World for bilious [illegible] all the elements of blood to the [illegible] the whole system languid and [illegible] give relief as Holloway's Pills.

Police Intelligence.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Douglass M'Neill, master of the steamboat Emily, plying to this port, appeared at the suit of the Board of Customs to answer the charge of having a quantity of brandy on board which was not for ship's stores, though apparently so each.

Mr. Jebb, Q.C., instructed by Mr. David Fitzgerald, appeared for the Board of Customs, and Mr. Coates for the defendant.

John Murphy, acting tide surveyor for this port, deposed that on the 18th June last he went on board the aforesaid vessel at Halpin's Pool, and while coming up the river—it was then about 8 o'clock in the morning; he commenced searching, the vessel first forward and then aft; he found in possession of the mate and engineer three bottles of brandy altogether; he then went into the cabin, which is on deck, and found there one gallon and three quarters of brandy in a jar; also three small bottles, making about two gallons; when the search was nearly finished the master came into the cabin, and, having a piece of paper in his hand, asked for a list of the stores he had seized; witness then read out from his book the articles in question; no opposition was made to the search; the captain stopped his speed as soon as witness got alongside the vessel.

Samuel Rogers, another tide surveyor, deposed that he went on board the Emily, in the Custom-house dock, on the 18th June; he then proceeded to make search, and in the master's cabin found 42 bottles of brandy, containing three gallons and one quart; the two boatmen who were with him searched the master's sleeping-room, and found there two small bottles of brandy under things in a locker, and under the mattress they found four pint bottles; in the head locker they found, several inches under the surface of the head, two jars of brandy containing two gallons and five gills; nothing else was found; witness spoke to the defendant about this liquor, and said it was a bad job; he replied that it was, asked what would be the consequence, and admitted that he owned the property; had not actually detained him when this conversation took place between them.

The steward of the vessel was examined for the defence, and said that he had given a correct statement to the officers as to the quantity of liquor in the cabin; it was all in the cabin and captain's rooms, and was intended for ship stores; the captain had received many presents, in the shape of small jars of brandy, from the merchants of Charente; all the brandy seized by the officers was for the consumption of the crew, who drank about half a gallon of it every day; the four bottles got under the mattress were placed there merely because it would be at hand, as witness knew it would be used immediately; the brandy had been placed where it was found for the sake of safety, so that the bottles might not be broken when the vessel rolled; Glasgow, and not Dublin, was the port of destination for this vessel, and the brandy in question would have been nearly, if not quite consumed, against she reached that place.

The magistrate was prepared to decide the question; but, upon the application of Mr. Coates to have the case deferred, to afford Mr. Sidney an opportunity to make some further statement, it was put off until Monday at one o'clock.

IMPORTANT CASE—ALLEGED FRAUDS IN THE GUANO TRADE.

The Crown v. Butler Creagh, Considine Creagh, and Charles Robert Creagh.

Mr. Charles Barry, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Anderson, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. J. A. Curran, instructed by Mr. Ennis, for the defendants.

The latter were summoned to answer the charge of conspiracy to defraud the public by the sale of adulterated guano for pure and genuine guano.

Mr. Barry, Q.C., in stating the case, said he wished to remark in the outset, and in reply to the suggestion or insinuation which had been made, to the effect that the present prosecution was undertaken at the instigation of private persons, that such was not the fact, and to that statement he wished to give the most unqualified contradiction. The present case was brought by direction of the Attorney-General, and taken up by him after the law officers had devoted much of their attention to the subject. It was taken up merely in his name, as a public prosecutor, from the importance of the charge, and for the purpose of protecting the community at large. The court was aware that guano had for many years been used in this country as a manure, and he believed he was right in saying that of late years the consumption of it had increased progressively with the time. It was unnecessary for him to point out the importance of this article to the farmer who was desirous of obtaining good manure, but the fraud which was committed upon the community in the sale of this article was of a complicated nature, and of a very serious character. The selling of the spurious for the genuine article defrauded the farmer of his money in the first instance; it also deprived him of the benefit of his industry and capital expended upon the soil; and in addition it deprived the community generally of those advantages to which they were entitled from the fertilising of the soil. Early in June, 1858, the attention of the public was called to the adulteration of guano in the neighbourhood of Dublin, by a letter in the "Express" newspaper, which letter led at the time to certain investigations. Mr. Barry was here about to read the letter in question, but was interrupted by Mr. Curran, who objected to having the letter read. Some discussion took place upon the question, when Mr. Barry was allowed to read it. He then proceeded to say that this letter met the eyes of the police, and a communication was made to Government upon the matter; but the season was then so late that the necessary inquiries were suspended. In 1859, when the season again came on, the inquiries were renewed by the police, who put themselves in communication with many persons residing in Liverpool, and in various districts of this country, from whom they were likely to obtain the fullest and most satisfactory information. The result of these prolonged inquiries was that the Attorney-General deemed it proper to institute a prosecution against these parties for conspiring to defraud the public. There were many overt acts stated in the summons; but the principal party in this prosecution was Butler Creagh, who, it appears, had been carrying on business in this city for some years, as guano and general merchant, and his stores were in Green-street, where he held four houses for the purpose. He was also the proprietor of stores in South Earl-street, in Prince's-street, and in Boot-lane. It also appeared that he had a store in M'Vicker's-street, Liverpool, where this trade was also carried on, and that part of the business was conducted by Charles Robert Creagh. On the 18th of May, 1859, two loads of guano, or of something resembling it, left Creagh's stores, and were delivered at the terminus of the Great Southern and Western Railway, where they were put into the waggon, and carried to Maryborough, one of those places in the country where he used to sell his guano. In fact, he appeared to have commission agents, or salaried agents, in various towns having railway and canal communication, whose business it was to dispose of this article for him, and in some of those places it appeared that he himself superintended the business, and the property in the stores. On the 20th of May, 1859, a mule and cart left Green-street, loaded with the stuff, and it was sent on to Mountrath. On the same day another lot was sent in a float belonging to one Hughes, and who, it seems, was intimately acquainted with the establishment; that load was also consigned to a party in Mountrath. On the 26th May, Hughes, with a mule and cart, went with another load to the railway station, when it was put in a waggon and directed to James Connor, Athy. Some two or three days after, the same bags of guano were seen in the same waggon at Athy, and delivered into Creagh's store. On the 30th, a purchase was made by a man of a portion of this guano, which was sold as pure Peruvian, by the defendants' representative, Connor, who said he was agent for some one in Liverpool. He gave a receipt for the money, £3 10s., the price of 5 cwt. and 14 stone, and signed it "J. Connor, for B. Creagh." Now, this guano had been submitted to the most eminent chemist, Professor Apjohn for instance, and the result is, that it has been pronounced a most spurious compound—not pure guano nor anything like it. The various samples examined present, of course, different degrees of adulteration, some of them having very little of the real article contained in them, and the very best of these samples being pronounced not worth more than £5 or £6 a ton, while the market price of the genuine article was £14 or £15. They would also be able to prove that on the 20th April, 1860, thirteen bags were despatched from Green-street to the Grand Canal Harbour, consigned to Michael Reynolds, of Mountmellick; and on the 28th several other bags were sent to James Connor, of Athy. On the 9th May some more of this guano was consigned to Francis Going, of Philadelphia, but in the name of John Smith, which was now known to be a false name, for it was transmitted by Mr. Creagh. And here he (counsel) would ask where was the necessity of using this fictitious name if it were not the intention of the party to conceal a fraud? How was such conduct consistent with fair dealing? The information on which the present prosecution was based was obtained by that most active officer, Craven, who was ably assisted in his persevering exertions by officers Meares and Keegan. He might add here, that as guano was comparatively little used in the neighbourhood of Dublin, on account of the great facility with which other manures may be obtained in the city, they were compelled to direct their attention to distant quarters and to bring their witnesses from different districts in the country. The next question was, how were they to establish that these proceedings were a fraud on the part of the defendants—that is to say, that they had adulterated the guano? Mr. Barry then, again, referred to the letter above alluded to, and said that from the inquiries made subsequently to its appearance, it was ascertained that in Mylestown, in the county Kildare, there was a man living named Geraghty, with whom Butler Creagh, and Kirwan, his brother-in-law, became acquainted. On this man's land there was a certain sort of clay which resembled guano, and which was obtained by these parties for the purpose of adulteration, and selling the spurious article as pure Peruvian guano. This clay was traced to the stores of the defendants, as well as quantities of gypsum. He (counsel) did not know whether the defendant was engaged in the trade also, but it would be shown that gypsum was not an ingredient of the genuine guano, and also that it was used for the purpose of adulterating it. It was also a remarkable fact that a machine, somewhat like a large coffee mill, was seen going into Creagh's store, and that the noise of something grinding was often heard there, though it was well known that the pure guano was never in a state which required to be ground. Mr. Barry referred to some of the other evidence, especially to that of several letters which passed between the defendants and merchants in Liverpool, as well as other parties, and which were either signed by Creagh, or an assumed name, and after commenting upon these communications very minutely, the following evidence was taken:—

Sir Edward Meredith, Bart., was first examined, and deposed that he lived in Percy-place, and knew Butler Creagh and his father forty years ago; he did not know any other member of the family; the defendant used to visit his house; witness did not know what business he was engaged in; did not know that he had any land; Creagh never asked him to have letters addressed to him left at his house; in April, 1858, witness was in Cork, on a visit; it was his custom, on such occasions, to close the town house, but the letter-box was left to receive letters; on his return from Cork on this occasion, after a stay of about one month, he found a letter in the box, addressed to Creagh; witness gave it to him in about three weeks after, when he saw him; Creagh never told him that he was about referring to him for a character; did not go to the Continent in 1858.

Cross-examined by Mr. Curran—Witness has a son a captain in the army; did not know of any communication between that gentleman and Creagh; never recommended Creagh as a proper person to get land in the vicinity of Dublin; Creagh's family were very respectable, and connected with the counties Clare and Limerick.

Mr. John Gumley was next examined, and deposed that he was a barrister, but had not practised for many years; he did not know Creagh; never was acquainted with him; resided at Merrion View, Merrion, since 1853; the house in which he lived belonged to his son. [Witness was here handed a letter, dated 26th April, and purporting to have been signed by John Gumley.] Witness never wrote one word of that letter; can't say in whose writing that letter is; never recommended the defendant; has occasionally resided in the North of Ireland, but never had a house there; was not out of Dublin for some years until 1859; was not in the North of Ireland in 1858; never lived at a place called Lodge, Cootehill, county Cavan; never said that that was his address; never authorised any one to write that letter; has four sons—one of them is named John, is a clergyman, and lives in the county Roscommon; has another son who was in the employment of Mr. Creagh; believes the letter in question was not written by his son.

George Dobell stated that he resided in Liverpool, and was engaged in the guano trade extensively; witness observes the same rules in regard to selling as Gibbs, Bright, & Co.; recollects that three or four years ago a man, who gave his name as Hannan, applied to him to buy some guano—that was in 1856; would know that man if he saw him; witness here identified Butler Creagh as the person; he represented himself on the occasion as a land-agent residing in Dublin, and that he wanted a supply of the articles for himself and some friends in the country; did supply him with guano then, and on several occasions subsequently; the address which he gave was South Frederick-street, Dublin, and Lakelands, Terenure, county Dublin; the last lot sent to him was about three months ago; witness received several letters from defendant. [Here a pile of letters, dated between June, 1857, and May last, was handed to the witness, and identified by him.] Is acquainted with the defendant's handwriting, and believes that the other letters (now produced) were written by him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Curran—There are a great many people in Liverpool in the guano trade, but those who deal respectably in it are only a few; witness deals in Peruvian guano, but sells other kinds besides, which are of an inferior quality; it is not manufactured; pure guano costs £12 a ton when large quantities are taken, and may be sold by retail at £12 5s. or £12 10s.; there is a species of guano called Ichaboe, it is of inferior quality to the Peruvian, and is worth from £5 10s. to £6 a ton the price of what is called manufactured manure differs greatly—from 10s. to £10 the ton; has been paid regularly by the defendant; the terms are cash before delivered; he generally paid witness with bank bills; the name of Creagh never came before him; there is another kind of guano called Upper Peruvian, of Bolivian; it is inferior to the Peruvian, and may be purchased for £7 or £8 a ton; witness sells the Bolivian guano, but would not give it to any one for Peruvian.

To Mr. Barry—The inferior kinds of guano are sold in their original state; they are simply inferior kinds, but they are not adulterated; was in Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co.'s employment; knows the article called gypsum—it is worth about 15s. a ton; believes it is used in the adulteration of guano.

Wm. S. Garnias, examined—Is in Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co.'s employment, Liverpool; has recourse to the correspondence in the office of the guano department; recognises the letters now produced (from the defendant), the other paper now produced is in witness' handwriting, and contains the substance of the replies to three letters from the defendant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Curran—Creagh had a correspondence with us; we deal largely in guano; we sell but one kind, the Peruvian—not the Upper Peruvian or Bolivian; we are very particular about the persons who deal with us; we sell to retailers as well as other parties; Dobell deals with us; he gets it in the first instance from Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co.; they are the sole importers of guano from the Chincha Islands; some small quantities of this article have been imported occasionally from America; if Dobell went to them to purchase thirty tons of guano, he would have to pay £12 a ton for it, but if he or any one else bought less than thirty tons he would have to pay £12 5s. per ton; the Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co. are merely agents for the Peruvian Government, and obtain a commission on the article when sold; according to their terms of sale they always require a reference from the party seeking to purchase to two magistrates or clergymen in his neighbourhood, to satisfy themselves as to the respectability of the parties, and also as an assurance that the article will be used in its pure state, or that it is for their own use; they also sold some guano to a John Hutton, of Monkstown, in 1854; he applied again for the article in 1857, and they required further information then about him, but the result of the correspondence not being satisfactory, they declined to make the sale.

Arthur Marlow, printer, was next examined, touching placards which he printed for Messrs. Creagh, but he said he had no conversation with them about guano—merely about the cost of printing them, to which they objected.

Mathew Rice was next examined—Lives in Anglesea-street, and is engaged in the plaster of Paris business; sells gypsum also; cannot say whether gypsum is used in the adulteration of guano; has sold gypsum to Creagh on several occasions, from 1857 down to the present year; believes he sold him some the present month; knows that it is used as a manure; it is sold for 40s. a ton.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Curran, but nothing material was elicited. At this stage of the proceedings the magistrate (Mr. O'Donnell) intimated that as several other witnesses were to be examined, it would be better to adjourn until this morning at eleven o'clock, which was assented to by all parties.

MR. BABBAGE, THE GREAT MATHEMATICIAN, AND HIS ENEMIES.

At the Marylebone Police Court, on Wednesday, Peter Rode, Simeon Margerison, Nicholas Ritely, and Ludwig Grub, German brass band musicians, appeared before Mr. Secker to a summons taken out by Mr. Charles Babbage, the mathematician, in which the charge was stated that they, being street musicians, were required to depart from the neighbourhood of his house, a reasonable cause being given for their doing so, did then and there stand and play upon musical instruments after being so required to depart.

Mr. C. Babbage, 1, Dorset-street, Manchester-square, said on Tuesday week last in the afternoon, he was engaged at his studies, when he was disturbed by hearing the sounds of some brass instruments. He went out to the defendants and desired them to go away. They did not do so, but recommenced playing. He went for a constable to request him to get their names.

Mr. Secker—When you met the constable did you return to the place where you saw the men before?

Mr. Babbage—I did, and found the men still there. They were before the house, No. 27, the proprietor of which said he was determined to have them playing. He is always encouraging them.

Mr. Secker—When you spoke to them, what answer did any of them give?

Mr. Babbage—They said something that I did not understand. If I mention the word "police" to them, that they understand, and they then go away.

Police-constable Taylor, D 77, stated that he was called by Mr. Babbage, who said that he had requested the defendants to leave, and they had refused. Witness then took them to the station-house, and there obtained their addresses.

In answer to Mr. Secker, the constable said that he had cautioned the defendants about two months ago. On the day mentioned in the summons the defendants stated that some gentlemen had given them money to play.

The landlady of the defendants, who interpreted for them, here stepped forward, and observed that they were playing at a distance of about half a mile from the house of the complainant.

Mr. Secker to Mr. Babbage—What is the distance; was it near enough for you to hear the noise?

Mr. Babbage—The band was within 100 feet from the room in the rear of my house in which I was making a calculation.

The woman remarked that when the young men were asked to leave, one of them inquired if there was any one ill, and the gentleman gave no answer and went away. They would not have been where they were if they had not received 6d to play there.

Mr. Secker observed to them that it was an offence in law to continue playing when they were told to leave by any one to whom their noisy instruments were an annoyance. There was, however, another offence committed, by them, which was that of causing an obstruction. They had no right to occupy the thoroughfare so as to cause an obstruction, and they were liable to punishment for doing so. No one has a right to put himself in a position to occupy the public highway, or to play his noisy instruments within the hearing of persons who are pursuing grave occupations. The street is not to be infested with persons who disturb the inhabitants. He should inflict a mitigated fine on each, but if they were again summoned he should inflict the full penalty of £2, to which each was liable.

Each defendant was fined 5s., costs included.

Catino Circeoni, an Italian street musician, was also charged with playing a musical instrument, to the annoyance of Mr. C. Babbage.

The Magistrate fined the prisoner 5s. and added that until the penalty was paid the instrument he was playing should be detained.

The penalty was paid by a gentleman who is a lover of music, and near whose house the instrument was played.

EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES.—The Court of Assizes of the Indre three days ago tried a married woman, named Maingault, of La Menardiere, on the charge of murdering her husband. She is descended from an ancient family of the province of Berry, named De Gamache, but is without fortune. She married, in 1841, Maingault, who was a landed proprietor, and, as he was of weak character, she not only wasted a great part of his fortune by her extravagance, but ill-treated him, and was besides unfaithful. In 1847 she left him, and lived apart for 10 years. She then returned to the husband's house, and frequently was heard to express a wish to see him dead, in order that she might come into possession of what remained of his property, and marry another man. Last year she represented that he had become insane, and, as she pretended to be afraid that he would attack her, she provided herself with a heavy club to "kill him if he touched her." In August the man suddenly disappeared, and, in answer to questions respecting him, she at one time said that he had gone to Belgium, at another to Algiers, and at a third to Orleans. Although this was considered strange, no investigation was instituted. Things continued in this state until March last, when a boy named Galland, who had been in Maingault's service, expressed the opinion that the man was not so far off as the woman said, and when called on for an explanation he related that he and his master had on the 11th of August last collected a quantity of building stones and lime to make some repairs; that the woman had come to them and told his master to go down the well of the house for the bucket which had fallen in, and had sent him (the boy) to do some job at a distance, and that on his return in an hour he found that his master had disappeared, and that the woman was engaged in throwing stones into the well. The boy, therefore, suggested that his master had been murdered in the well by the woman casting stones on him. The well, on being examined, was found to be blocked up with stones and rubbish, and, the whole being got out, there was found beneath the skeleton of a man, which, from articles of dress on it, was recognised as that of Maingault. The woman was found guilty, but with extenuating circumstances, and was condemned to 20 years' hard labour.

ADULTERATION.—Some acquaintances of ours, a certain Eve and Adam, had a great horror of this pestilent little intruder [Adulteration], and resolved to guard themselves in every possible way against his attacks. They examined the bread and other articles they consumed, and for a time thought themselves secure; but in an unguarded and unlucky moment, Eve saw in a shop window some West India pickles, presenting a most verdant and attractive appearance. She hastened to secure the prize, took them home and tempted the unfortunate Adam with them; he also was deceived, and they both partook of what should have been to them forbidden fruit. Soon they were seized with certain qualms—not as in the case of their progenitors, of conscience—but of sickness, with cramps, diarrhœa, headache, and other suspicious symptoms. Suddenly the thought rushed into Adam's mind, "Have I been caught at last; has that fiend Adulteration poisoned me?" Possessing some chemical lore, he thrust into the too tempting pickles the bright blade of a steel knife, and, after a time, to his horror and consternation, drew the monster forth in the form of a layer of copper sheathing the knife. Here, then, was the cause of all the mischief—of the danger to his own life and that of his deluded Eve.—"Cornhill Magazine" for July.

A letter in the "Opinion Nationale" says that a Sargeant Valentino sent from Naples to assassinate Garibaldi was fortunately recognised at Palermo, and that he escaped from vengeance by jumping into the sea and swimming to the Neapolitan frigate Parthenope.

Fairs.

CLONES COUNTY MONAGHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Thursday, 28th June.

This was a very well attended fair, but as the day was wet there was not that business done which was anticipated. Beef was scarce and brought from 60s to 65s., inferior qualities ruling at from 50s to 60s per cwt. Milch cows and springers, of which there was a fair show, brought from £10 to £14 and £15 each; strippers brought from £6 10s to £10 10s each, and dry cattle from £7 to £12 per head. Store cattle were in good show and brought from £6 to £13 each for two and three years old, and from 50s to £4 10s for yearlings. There was a good show of sheep, which met a brisk demand. Mutton rated at from 6d. to 7½d. per lb.; on foot hoggets sold at from 35s. to 45s. each. Lambs, of which there was a very good supply, sold at from 20s. to 30s. each. The porcine department was stocked to an average degree. There was a large number of buyers, and an advance in figures. Bacon brought from 58s. to 60s. per cwt. Stores from 40s. to 52s. 6d. each. Sucklings and weanlings at from 10s. to 15s. each.

FLAX.—A sample of flax, grown on the lands of J. J. Richardson, Esq., Brookfield, near Lisburn, under the skilful culture of Mr. John Swenerton, steward to Mr. Richardson, has been left at this office. It is about a yard in length, with blossoms just forming, and is but a specimen of ten acres of a similar crop. If the harvest prove favourable, the produce of these ten acres will be highly remunerative, and such as to encourage the growing of flax.—"Belfast News-Letter."

1803 AND 1860.—Everybody will read the *Times* of last Saturday. Comparatively few are now living who read the *Times* on the morning of the 26th October, 1803, for 57 years makes awful gaps in households. Still, there may be some who remember being told to read out with proper emphasis and due discretion the leading article of the day. Those who did so read as follows:—"This day will offer one of the noblest and most exhilirating spectacles that can possibly be exhibited to an honest and patriotic Briton." And the now aged reader may recollect that, after some manly and thoughtful remarks upon the subject of the national demonstration, the writer proceeds to say:—"If that presumptuous man, Bonaparte, could see the sight, what an awful lesson he might learn!" But he could not see it, and would not learn it in print, and so we had to beat it into him for several years thence following. However, on with our notes. The *Times* of that day is not a large paper—four sides only, and though a respectable sheet, not an imposing one. It has but 59 advertisements. They are not lively. The "Two Original Invisible Girls" are announced as included in the Grand Saloon of Arts and Illustrious Men, Wigley's Royal Promenade Rooms, Spring-gardens. Admission to the Invisibilities, half-a-crown by day, three shillings at night; so that they might have been spirits, like those of the Rapping Jugglers, and performed best in the dark. Mr. Richardson, at the hotel under the Little Piazza, Covent-garden, killed a fine green turtle that day, doubtless for the Volunteers. A Person, of Character and Connexions (with some interest), wanted to meet a gentleman desirous to retire from office. Honour, secrecy, and £5,000 are among the advertiser's qualifications. I wonder what he brought. Instead of the column of close print in which all sorts of nobodies proclaim their conjugal and funeral happinesses, there is but a single announcement of a marriage. "Miss Deacon, of Wiggan-hall, near Watford," was married. I trust she has had a happy life. There is a second leading article, containing very sensible counsel as to what we should do with Domingo when the French were expelled. Then we have little bits of news. Firing has been heard at Deal. Preparations were being made for a Secret Expedition, and Dr. Addington had had a long interview with Lord St. Vincent. The rest of the paper is occupied chiefly with Volunteer news of all kinds, and a very mercilessly long address to the force, the writer, "Edgar," taking immense pains to prove to them that Bonaparte really meant to come. It is explained, I am happy to say, that the Chelsea Pensioners had plenty of prayers read to them, though the contrary had been maliciously stated. Commendation of a tradesman's club at Dover, for drinking toasts in ridicule of Mr. Cobbett, and for burning his books; and a paragraph thanking God that neither the King nor the people want a Minister from Brookes's or Newmarket, and that a man might have talents (contrary to Jacobin notions) without being a swindler or a sharper. Mark the departing age of personalities, and curiously contrast with the honourable and manly tone of the paper generally. This was the *Times* of Volunteer-day, 1803; and when I have added that it notices with approbation the performance of "Henry V." at Covent-garden overnight—the patriotic character of the play, and John Kemble's acting being its principal merits—and, for the further delectation of theatrical readers, have said that at Drury-lane that night were performed the "Marriage Promise" (Lethe is a brave river) and "Fortune's Frolic" (which survives), and that at Covent-garden there was the opera of the "Cabinet," with Mr. Braham, and the "Irish Widow;" I may come on to my notes of the Review. No, no—one thing more. Will not the ladies like to know that the riding habits of that day were made with "*military* stomachers!" which is described as a just "compliment from the *fair* to those who *defend* them." The *Italics* are those of the compositor of 1803, who, I suppose, has long since ceased to "justify."—*Once a Week.*

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly Invented Application of HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, *forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.*

MESSRS. DAVIES, SURGEON DENTISTS, 77, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metal or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulations. Unsightly Spaces entirely avoided, and detection impossible. DECAYED TEETH stopped, with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.

Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s. 6d.; a single Tooth, 5s. A set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

77, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN, Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the greatest perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the process may be briefly noted to a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s. Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanising on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

BIRTHS.

Carden—June 26, at Wargrave, Berks, the wife of the Rev. Robert A. Carden, of a daughter.

D'Evelyn—June 26, at the Rectory, Armoy, the wife of the Rev. J. W. D'Evelyn, of a son.

Jones—June 26, at Gloucester-terrace, New-cross, Mrs. Alfred Jones, of a son.

Morris—June 26, at New-grove, Bow-road, Middlesex, Mrs. Thomas Alexander Morris, of a son.

Muir—June 26, at 13, Carlton-place, Glasgow, the wife of James Muir, Esq., of a daughter.

Weir—June 27, at Raphoe, the wife of the Rev. J. A. Weir, Master of the Royal School, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Conway and Linton—June 26, at Nassington, by the Rev. Richard Williams, B.A.S.C.L., Mr. Edwin Charles Conway, 12, Notting-hill-terrace, Kensington, to Eleanor Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev. Hewett Linton, M.A., vicar of Nassington and Yarwell, Northamptonshire.

Franklin and Johnston—June 28, in St. Thomas' Church, by the Rev. Charles S. Stanford, D.D., Albert West, youngest son of Thomas Franklin, Esq., of 42, Lower Baggot-street, and nephew of the late Sir Richard Franklin, of Limerick, to Rosalinda Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Johnston, Esq., J.P., of Fort Johnston, in the county Monaghan.

Fulcher and Paget—June 26, at the parish church, Hove, Brighton, by the Rev. Walter Kelly, M.A., vicar, assisted by the Rev. Edmund Streeten, M.A., Henry Charles Fulcher, Esq., of Mitcheldean, to Anne Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Captain John Paget, R.N.

Laing and Mansell—June 28, at Celbridge Church, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Kildare, uncle of the bride, the Rev. Malcolm Strickland Laing, H.M.'s Chaplain at Pietermaritzburg, to Louisa Augusta, daughter of Richard Mansell, Esq., Presbitery, to Louisa Augusta, daughter of [illegible] of Oakley Park, county Kildare.

Madden and Davidson—June 28, at Monkstown Church, by the Rev. Ronald Macdonnell, rector, John E. Madden, Esq., eldest son of John Travers Madden, Esq., J.P., of Inch House, county Dublin, to Helen Anne, fourth daughter of the late J. Henry Davidson, Esq., M.D., Physician in Ordinary to her Majesty for Scotland.

Malone and Weir—May 2, at Kirkee, Bombay, Joseph Malone, Esq., Inniskilling Dragoons, to Eliza, second daughter of Captain A. Weir, of the same corps.

DEATHS.

Adams—June 29, at his residence, at ClareLodge, county Meath, after a few days' illness, George Moore Adams, Esq., J.P. Universally respected and regretted.

Cave—Supposed to have perished on board the Burmah, in November last, aged 24 years, Roger, fourth son of the late Thomas Cave, of Browne-Cave, Esq., of Stretton-le-Field Lodge, Derbyshire, and grandson of the late Sir William Cave-Browne-Cave, Bart., of Stretton-en-le-Field.

Dillcombe—June 23, at Worthing, suddenly, of disease of the heart, Mary, the beloved wife of Lieutenant-General Charles Green Dillcombe, C.B.

Golding—June 26, Ann, relict of the Rev. Richard Jervis, late of Grade Golding, Leicestershire.

Jones—June 28, at Ashville, ayrsfort-avenue, Mr. Charles Jones, of No. 1, Stephen's-green North, aged 65 years. [His remains will be removed for interment on Monday next, at half-past 8 a.m. Friends will please accept this intimation.]

Mason—June 26, of consumption, at Sudbury, Suffolk, in the 29th year of his age, Richard Willan, eldest son of Maurice Mason, Esq.

Roberts—June 13, of consumption, at Camac Lodge, near Dublin, Frances, eldest daughter of the late John Roberts, Esq., of Killcooly, county Westmeath.

Simmonds—June 26, at No. 9, Bloomfield-street, Finsbury-circus, Maria, aged 30, the beloved wife of J. L. Simmonds, Esq.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, JUNE 29.—ARRIVED—Havelock, steamer, Glasgow, goods; Sea Nymph, steamer, Holyhead, goods; Duchess of Kent, steamer, Liverpool, goods; Windsor, steamer, Liverpool, goods; Standard, steamer, Liverpool, goods; five colliers.

SAILED.—Mars, Steamer, Wexford, goods; Sea Nymph, steamer, Holyhead, goods; Havelock, steamer, Glasgow, goods; Irishman, steamer, Glasgow, goods; Zephyr, Cardiff, wheat; Windsor, steamer, Liverpool, goods; Duchess of Kent, steamer, Liverpool, goods; Standard, steamer, Liverpool, goods; Spectator, Liverpool, ballast.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—JUNE 30.

Morning Tide, 9-23. Evening Tide, 9-5.

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